FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN IGNORES CALL FOR SPACE STUDY COOPERATION

LD310726 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has signed a joint resolution of both houses of U.S. Congress called for establishing broad East-West cooperation in the study and exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes. The adoption of the resolution has reflected the mounting fears on Capitol Hill over a possible transfer of the arms race into outer space.

However, according to a statement made by the President in connection with the signing of the resolution, the administration is not going to advance further than resounding declarations. For instance, he ignored a demand, contained in the resolution, for the United States to adopt all necessary measures for the earliest renewal of a U.S.-Soviet accord on cooperation in space exploration for peaceful purposes. As is known, the 1972 agreement was effectively cancelled by the Reagan administration which refused to extend it after its expiry in 1982.

In fact, the U.S. Administration is conducting intensive preparations for warfare in outer space, which is backed by a powerful propaganda drive aimed to convince the American and world public of Washington's "peacefulness."

U.S. FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OPPOSES 'STAR WARS'

LD310022 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- The influential House Foreign Affairs Committee has declared against the implementation of the White House "star wars" plans. The statement issued by the committee on Tuesday stresses that the implementation of President Reagan's programme for the creation of a new large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system with outer space-based elements, will lead only to an unbridled arms race, will undermine the spirit and letter of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM defence systems.

U.S. PREPARATION FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE EVIDENT

LD301349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] In the permanent section facts report, we tell you today about how the United States is preparing for chemical warfare, and not only preparing -- there is authentic evidence of combat use of chemical weapons in various regions of the globe. At the microphone is our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] The recently exposed crime of the Pentagon in the Amazon basin has again attracted attention to the problem of banning chemical weapons. I remind you, comrades, that as a result of the testing by the Americans of two new types of highly toxic poisonous substances in northeast Brazil, more than 7,000 people were killed and two Indian tribes were completely exterminated. Irreversible damage was done to the flora and fauna of the region. The substances used in Brazil are similar in composition to those which the American military used during the aggressive war in Vietnam; I am referring to the notorious Agent Orange. On the liberated areas of South Vietnam alone, more than 500,000 metric tons of this type of chemical weaponry was dropped.

This crime took the lives of 2 million Vietnamese and transformed over 40 percent of the agricultural estates and forests into scorched earth. More than 10 years have passed since the last American soldier cleared out of Vietnam's territory, but the consequences of the chemical strike dealt by the Pentagon are felt to this day. Thousands of children are born with cogenital deformities because Agent Orange did irreversible genetic damage to their parents.

El Salvador has now been turned into a veritable testing ground for trying out American chemical weapons. Not so long ago the Latin American press published the testimony of former CIA agent (Scott Barnes). In his words, in many rivers and streams of El Salvador, especially in the areas of guerrilla combat actions, the waters are virtually unusable owing to high concentrations of toxins. Canton La Reina in Chalatenango Department has been turned into a so-called research center where Pentagon experts have investigated the effects of nerve paralysis and other toxins on local inhabitants.

Here is another fact: The Mexican paper EL DIA reported that a year ago, during the invasion of Grenada, the American military used chemical weapons of a new form there, too. The bodies of Grenadian victims were sent to the United States for further investigation. A cinefilm, which cold-bloodedly recorded all the stages of that crime, was sent together with the bodies.

All this is happening in our time or happened in the recent past, and literally the other day, information fell into the hands of the press about the existence of the threat of mass use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. Members of the counterrevolutionary bands who had gone over to the side of the government reported that, among ammunition sent from the United States to the territory of Pakistan for dushman groups, there are large numbers of chemical shells, mines, and grenades. The deserters claim that plans have already been worked out for their wide use during sabotage operations, both against representatives of the organs of people's power and government troops and against the peaceable population. Indeed, all the strategy being devised in Washington for chemical warfare is directed primarily against the peaceable population. American military experts have even reckoned that in conditions of a wide-scale operation, the destruction of everything living on 1 square kilometer of enemy territory would be 2,000 times cheaper than using conventional means of warfare.

It is probably for this reason that the United States has for 50 years been refusing categorically to ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on banning the use of combat toxins in warfare, and to this day the White House rejects any serious measures directed at banning the testing and production of chemical weapons.

U.S. PLANS ANTISATELLITE BASES IN S. HEMISPHERE

LD301149 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Canberra October 30 TASS -- The United States intends to place anti-sputnik weapons on its military bases in the Southern Hemisphere. The evidence of that is the recently declassified document on meetings of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives which became known to the Australian newspaper AUSTRALIAN. According to the newspaper, the Pentagon representatives stated at the commission that American F-15C planes, equipped with anti-sputnik ASAT missiles, are planned to be stationed in the Southern Hemisphere with the most loyal allies of the United States. Australia is known to be such an ally, above all.

It is noteworthy that the work to modernise the existing airbases and to build new ones to receive newest American-made planes is under way in Australia at a speedy rate.

U.S. COLUMNIST SAYS REAGAN AGAINST ARMS CONTROL

LD190256 Moscow TASS in English 2334 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] New York, October 18 TASS -- Prominent American observer Anthony Lewis accused President Reagan of distorting facts pertaining to the arms race. A. Lewis writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES that during one of his speeches in the current week, Reagan asserted again that in the decade which preceded his election as President America was disarming unilaterally. The observer points out that this statement shows that the chief of the White House utterly lacks attention to facts. And the facts are such that in the decade before Reagan's coming to power the number of nuclear warheads on U.S. strategic missiles increased from approximately 2,500 to 7,500 warheads. Nuclear delivery vehicles were considerably modernised and equipped with more precise guidance systems.

Moreover, the observer recalls, the United States deployed such new types of weapons as the submarine-launched ballistic missile "Trident" and cruise missile which gave a new dangerous impetus to the nuclear arms race.

Over the decade before Reagan the United States was also developing the "Trident-2" submarine-launched ballistic missile, was modernising conventional armaments. Specifically, the new generation of tactical aviation, including F-14, F-15, and F-16 fighter planes was deployed. Is this unilateral disarmament, the observer asks.

Arms control is a very difficult process, Anthony Lewis stresses. It is absolutely clear that it is possible only in condition when a President of the USA shows the readiness to grasp its details. But the man holding the presidential post in the USA now does not manifest such readiness at all. This is explained by the fact that because of his ideological convictions Reagan's "peaceable" rhetoric by circumstancial considerations. For political motives the President might speak about arms control, might advance at the talks such proposals as are absolutely unacceptable for the other side. But he is against arms control at heart the observer writes.

KOBYSH ON NEW USE, MISUSE OF 'OPTIMISM,' 'PEACE'

LD211737 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Vitaliy Kobysh]

[Text] Hello comrades! We are already accustomed to the vocabulary of the leaders of the Washington administration being enriched with new terms, which were unusual until recently. The policy of the United States which is oriented toward achieving military superiority, and toward interference, including armed interference in the internal affairs of other peoples is not changing in any respect.

A military budget that is absurd for peace time and senseless in its scale is being adopted there. Force is bragged about openly and intimidation and threats are used. But at the same time, empty words with no substantiation are repeated like a refrain: love for peace, talks, peace.

Official U.S. representatives are now manipulating another popular word: optimism. It is used in particular when there is talk of their attitude to the clear and perfectly specific foreign policy course formulated in the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST. Optimism is all very well. But well then, are the U.S. authorities ready to respond to our program?

Are they ready to give an answer to the most topical questions regarding stopping the arms race and strengthening security as posed by the head of the Soviet state?

The point is that they are not. They strenuously avoid any relevant discussion of the essence of the questions raised. What is more, what they say in private clearly leads one to understand that the Soviet proposals do not suit them at all and that in particular they have no intention of following the example of the USSR and pledging not to be first to use nuclear weapons. Therefore, they are reserving the right to a first nuclear strike and to further stepping up the arms race.

Let me repeat. Optimism is a good word. But in this case it would carry some weight if the appropirate reaction followed on the goodwill which has once again been shown by the Soviet side. But this has not happened. And so the official optimism of Washington evidently has some sort of special hidden meaning. It is not hard to guess what that meaning is, if one remembers that there will be a presidential election in just over 2 weeks in the United States and that they are fishing over there for the votes of electors who are very anxious about the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and about the nuclear threat which has drawn nearer.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

PRAVDA on Tikhonov Speech

PM301700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report on 29 October sitting of 39th CEMA session: "Along the Path of Strengthening Unity and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Opening the sitting, F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, warmly welcomed the participants in the session.

C.R. Rodriguez, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee and vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, delivered the CEMA Executive Committee's report on CEMA's activity between the 37th and 39th sittings of the session.

The participants in the session heard a report on the long-term comprehensive measures aimed at meeting the CEMA member-countries' rational needs for energy, fuel, and raw materials and on the thrifty utilization of these resources, as well as a report on progress in coordinating the CEMA member-countries' national economic plans for 1986-1990. N.K. Baybakov, chairman of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in Planning Activity, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, spoke on these matters. The plenary session began discussing the reports that had been presented.

N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the session. First of all, he said, on behalf of the Soviet delegation, allow me to ardently greet the participants in the CEMA session and express profound gratitude to our Cuban comrades for the warm reception and the positive conditions created for its work.

It is a special pleasure for me to fulfill the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey his cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful work to all who are taking part in the present sitting. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach great importance to the present CEMA session.

This is the first time that the heads of CEMA countries' governments have held a meeting in Havana, capital of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. This is a significant fact. It reflects Cuba's strengthening prestige within the socialist community and throughout the world. We sincerely wish the glorious Communist Party of Cuba and the heroic Cuban people wonderful new accomplishments in building socialism and in defending the revolutionary gains.

Representatives from a number of developing countries and international organizations are participating in our session's work, together with delegations from the socialist states. This has become a good tradition for the CEMA sessions. It shows the socialist community's growing prestige and the increased world interest in our collective organization's activity.

This in turn is the direct result of the multifaceted creative activity of the socialist community countries and their tireless struggle for the sake of peace and progress. We have advocated and continue to advocate an open and honest policy in international affairs, and economic isolation [zamknutost] is alien to us. We are always prepared for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all who wish it.

This course of the fraternal parties and states was convincingly embodied in the decisions of last June's Moscow economic summit conference. The conference outlined a program for our countries' further economic and social development and for stepping up their cooperation in socialist building.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution defining the specific tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs to implement the economic conference's decisions.

The conference directives are being taken into account in our country during preparations for the 27th party congress. They will be reflected in the basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 and in the period through the year 2000.

We proceed from the need to step up work, both within the framework and on a bilateral basis, work to make wider use of the opportunities provided by socialist economic integration for the sake of further boosting the economies of socialist community countries and strengthening their unity and cohesion. Our departments have been given corresponding instructions.

Work to implement the accords reached at the conference is also being done in the other CEMA countries. The activity of all CEMA organs is also oriented in this direction. We agreed to regularly review the progress in implementing the CEMA session conference decisions. We will discuss the initial results of this work at the present session.

The Executive Committee's report submitted for our examination describes the development of the community countries' economies and cooperation in the period since the 37th session. We share the assessments and conclusions contained in it.

There can be no argument that during the past period the CEMA countries have scored substantial results in their socioeconomic development.

The Soviet people are persistently working to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Thanks to the measures taken to improve management and the Soviet people's selfless creative efforts, the rate of the country's economic development has been accelerated. In 1983-1984, the average annual growth of industrial output will exceed 4 percent as against 3 percent during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

What is especially important is that this has been achieved through intensification. More than 90 percent of industrial output growth in our country has been achieved through higher labor productivity. Expenditure of energy and raw and other materials per unit of output has fallen.

The Food Program is being gradually implemented. The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, which recently completed its work, approved the long-term program for the development of land reclamation. The program is aimed at making better use of this land with a view to steadily building up the food stock in the country.

The social measures program is being successfully fulfilled. Of course, in the international situation, for whose complication we are not to blame, the Soviet Union has been obliged to make considerable efforts to strengthen its country's defense capability, thereby contributing to the defense potential of the community as a whole. But even under these conditions we are securing an improvement in the people's prosperity.

We note with satisfaction the successful advance of the other socialist countries. Their national economies have begun to develop in a more balanced way and their foreign payment capability has strengthened.

The growth rates of the CEMA countries' GNP in the past 2 years has been 50 percent higher than at the beginning of the 5-year plan. This has also mainly been secured by raising labor productivity and saving energy and raw material resources.

Their deepening collaboration is becoming an increasingly important factor in the economic development of each of the CEMA countries. Through their joint efforts, large economic projects have been and are being built, production, scientific, and technical cooperation is developing, and mutual trade turnover is growing steadily.

The volume of the Soviet Union's trade with the CEMA countries will be in excess of R71 billion in 1984. That is 56 percent more than the 1980 level and considerably more than envisaged by long-term trade agreements.

In completing the current 5-year plan, we, like the other community countries, have embarked in earnest on the elaboration of the main guidelines for socioeconomic development for the new 5-year period and the longer term.

We are setting ourselves the goal of making even fuller use of qualitative factors of economic growth, accelerating the national economy's transition to an intensive path of development, fundamentally retooling the economy, and raising the people's living standard to a qualitatively new level. These goals accord with the long-term economic strategy collectively elaborated by our parties at the Moscow conference.

The present coordination of the new 5-year plans, whose progress we are examining at the present session, is called upon to play a very important role in its implementation.

It can be seen from the information submitted by the CEMA Planning Committee that the accords reached at the conference are being practically implemented. The scale of cooperation is growing markedly.

The content of joint planning activity is also being enriched, and now increasingly encompasses long-term problems. A number of countries have already signed or are drafting cooperation programs for the period through the year 2000. The structure of production and reciprocal deliveries is also being improved.

In brief, the coordination of plans is in practice being turned into an effective instrument for coordinating and implementing our countries' economic policies and pooling their efforts for the effective solution of national economic problems.

This primarily applies to the fuel and raw material problem. Alongside each fraternal country's own efforts, an important contribution to its solution is being made by our cooperation. During the coordination of plans, a package of measures is being agreed upon in this field. The Soviet Union has confirmed its readiness to continue deliveries of oil and many raw material commodities to the community countries and to increase exports of natural gas and electricity.

A number of large-scale projects will be jointly implemented. A general agreement has been signed on the fraternal countries' participation in the Krivoy Rog mining and enrichment combine with a capacity of about 13 million metric tons of iron ore pellets per year. Great importance will also attach to the construction of the Yamburg-USSR western border main gas pipeline and the development of oil and gas deposits in the Caspian lowlands.

We support the proposals of other CEMA countries on cooperation in creating projects on their territory that make it possible to make use of additional fuel and raw material resources and to increase the capacities for processing them.

The programs for the construction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations for the period through the year 2000 and for the further expansion of the CEMA countries' joint power networks will be a major step in strengthening the community's energy base. And, of course, as the economic conference stressed, we must pay the most serious attention to all possible savings of fuel and raw material resources. Exhaustive measures in this field must be envisaged in the program for cooperation through the year 2000, which will be discussed at the next CEMA session.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the leading component of our common economic strategy. At the economic conference, we agreed to prepare a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for the period through the year 2000. Its drafting has begun. In the Soviet Union, the preparation of proposals for the program has been assigned not only to the organs in charge of science, but also to the Gosplan and sector ministries. We are seeking to unite the program's compilation with the drafting of the new 5-year plan and to provide for the necessary resources. Work in the CEMA organs should be organized similarly, as should work during plan coordination.

Our countries have agreed to base the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress on five priority avenues: electronics, comprehensive automation, atomic energy, new types of materials and technologies, and biotechnology. General agreements and cooperation programs exist for some of these, providing for close collaboration between scientific, design, and production collectives.

Similar agreements must be vigorously prepared for the other leading avenues, including the creation of flexible automated production facilities and automated planning systems.

It it a good thing that, during the coordination of plans, we are proposing to organize the production of a number of new types of equipment and to expand deliveries. Deliveries of electronics items, computer hardware, and communications equipment between the USSR and the European CEMA countries will account for about 15 percent of the total volume of reciprocally delivered machine building output in the new 5-year plan.

Taking the needs of fraternal countries into account, the Soviet Union will expand the production of highly productive mining, hoisting and transportation, and metalworking equipment, civil aviation equipment, roadbuilding machines, and tractors. We in turn are counting on a considerable increase in imports from the CEMA countries of equipment for the oil- and gas-extracting industry, ships, mainline electric locomotives, cars, specialized motor transport, as well as agricultural equipment.

I would like to emphasize here that, in starting up the production of new types of equipment, we must at the same time also take effective measures to perfect and improve quality control on output already in production. It is necessary to ensure that all mutually supplied products match the best world models.

It would also be worthwhile to additionally work out questions of deepening production collaboration. Our countries' associations and enterprises should be drawn more actively into this work, including by developing direct production ties among them in every possible way. A number of Soviet enterprises are arranging direct cooperation with enterprises in Poland and the GDR. Interplant councils and joint scientific research and planning and design collectives have been set up with Bulgaria. A Soviet-Czechoslovak association for robot equipment is being organized. Fuller use must be made of these forms to enhance production efficiency and improve the technical standard of production.

We positively evaluate the fact that, in coordinating plans, great attention is devoted to questions of enhancing the well-being of our countries' peoples. Large-scale measures have been agreed upon to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and to reequip light and food industry enterprises.

The further expansion of reciprocal deliveries of foodstuffs and high-quality industrial consumer goods is envisaged. All this will help to resolve the social tasks set by the fraternal parties.

We consider the implementation of the guidelines of the economic conference on deepening cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia to be an important direction in the coordination of plans. Today, those countries are at the stage of forming the foundations of a modern economy and are seeking the optimum paths of socialist industrialization. It is our common international duty to help them in this matter of historic significance.

The Soviet Union will continue to actively assist the efforts of Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia aimed at gradually equalizing the level of their economic development with that of the European CEMA countries and creating conditions for the balanced growth of the national economy and more active involvement in the international socialist division of labor.

As far as we know, the other CEMA countries are also working in that direction. In the future it will be useful to jointly examine how to better coordinate our efforts. In this way we could concentrate the resources being allocated for aid on the most important projects and ensure their more rational utilization. On the whole, I believe, it is possible to evaluate positively what has already been done in the coordination of plans. Even though there is still something to work on, we see that a good basis is being laid for the further assured development of the economy and our countries' cooperation.

Next year will be the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, in the struggle against which many peoples participated, and the Soviet Union had to shoulder the brunt of that struggle.

It is appropriate to recall the lessons of the last war under the present conditions, when there has been a sharp rise in the threat to peace as a result of the unrestrained arms race and the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority. The growth of militarism and revanchism in the FRG and Japan's active involvement in the U.S. militarist policy in the Far East also cannot fail to arouse serious concern.

Condemnation of and opposition to imperialism's policy aimed at creating hotbeds of tension and kindling military conflicts are growing throughout the world. The peoples of the world see that it is precisely the United States that has turned Central America and the Caribbean into a dangerous hotbed of international tension.

But it is impossible to defeat the peoples who are struggling for their freedom, because they are making history and will have the last word. We once again declare our unshakable solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and with those who are defending their freedom and independence and their right to a better life and who are the victims of imperialist intrigues and aggression.

The socialist countries are deeply committed to the ideals of peace. Our foreign policy, our economic and social development plans, and our cooperation programs serve peaceful goals. We threaten no one and do not encroach upon anyone's security, but at the same time we sacredly protect our own.

Internationalist solidarity, our peoples' cohesion and fraternity, and the community's economic and defense might constitute reliable guarantees that we will not allow military superiority to be gained over us and that our peoples' creative labor is reliably protected. The socialist countries counter imperialism's aggressive militarist course with a constructive line toward peace, disarmament, international cooperation, and the solution of urgent present-day problems at the negotiating table.

Of late the leaders of the Washington administration have quite frequently been heard to make "soothing" statements and assurances about their love of peace. Not once, however, have they been backed up by real deeds in support of peace and detente. We have only heard words.

In this context, I would like to mention our principled approach to the further development of Soviet-U.S. relations. We are convinced that their normalization -- and this is possible only on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs -- would benefit the peoples of both countries and would exert a favorable influence on the situation in the world as a whole.

As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted recently, "We support good relations with the United States, and experience shows that relations can be good. This requires a mutual desire to build relations on equal terms, for mutual benefit and for the good of the cause of peace."

Within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework we have jointly put forward a number of important initiatives aimed at averting the threat of war, ending the arms race, and normalizing the international situation. These initiatives are well known and remain in force.

There was a broad response to the Soviet proposals submitted to the 39th UN General Assembly session, on preventing the militarization of space and using it exclusively for mankind's good, as well as proposals supporting the peoples' right to determine their own fate and opposing the policy of state terrorism.

The declaration of the economic summit conference set out a program of practical measures to improve international economic relations. The socialist countries have opposed and continue to oppose the use of international economic ties for political purposes and have advocated and continue to advocate that all elements of exploitation, discrimination, economic aggression, pressure, embargo, and sanctions be excluded from them.

We reaffirm at this session our resolute support for the developing states' struggle to strengthen their political and economic independence. Imperialism is trying to shift the main burdens of the capitalist economy crisis and a considerable share of the burden of the arms race onto these states. Their resources are being increasingly appropriated by the imperialist monopolies.

The socialist countries support the developing states' legitimate demands on the establishment of a new international economic order on a just and democratic basis and advocate the speediest opening of "global talks" on the fundamental problems of economic development within the UN framework.

Along with the other CEMA countries, the Soviet Union is giving and will continue to give as much assistance as it can to the liberated states in their efforts to develop the national economy.

We are building these relations on the principles of complete equality and respect for national interests: We do not seek military or political advantages and do not derive profit at the expense of other people's labor. Thousands of enterprises in key economic sectors have been or are being built in the developing countries with the CEMA countries' assistance. About 300 of those enterprises are found in Latin American countries. In the long term it would seem sensible to make fuller use of our cooperation's potential to assist in the industrialization of Latin American states. The Soviet Union is ready to increase its contribution to this cause by supplying industrial equipment for the construction of facilities.

We are also ready to develop wide-scale trade and economic cooperation with all interested states in accordance with a charter of states' economic rights and duties, in the spirit of the principles enshrined in the Helsinki and Madrid documents.

We confirm our desire to take part in resolving major problems affecting the interests of all mankind, including the eradication of hunger and disease, and peaceful development of space and the world's oceans, and environmental protection. It is impossible to fail to see the close link between the solution of these global problems and real disarmament, which would make it possible to release the necessary resources.

In conclusion, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov expressed confidence that the present CEMA session's work will be successful and that it will make a weighty contribution to implementing the economic conference's decisions for the good of socialism, social progress, and peace. The session is continuing its work.

Agriculture, Industry Discussed

LD302036 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 30 TASS -- The 39th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which is being held at the level of heads of government, is discussing important issues pertaining to further cooperation between the CMEA member countries. It is stressed in the speeches that the implementation of the decisions of the economic conference of the CMEA member countries at summit level and instructions of the 38th (extraordinary) meeting of the CMEA session, which was held in Moscow in June this year, is of decisive significance for the successful development of cooperation between the fraternal countries, strengthening their unity and cohesion, strengthening their positions in the world.

Over the past year a large volume of work has been done in the countries of the socialist community for a rational and effective use of the scientific-technical and production potential, of all kinds of resources.

By putting to use the internal reserves and advantages of socialist economic integration, the CMEA member countries have succeeded in enhancing the effectiveness of socialised production. The produced national income in the countries of the socialist community grew 3.8 percent, and the volume of industrial output -- 4.2 percent in 1983.

Paramount attention was devoted in the countries of the community to developing the branches of the agroindustrial complex. Much has been done to fit out agriculture and the food industry with advanced equipment, to create and introduce advanced technologies. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather conditions in a number of countries, a roughly three percent increase in the gross agricultural output has been ensured. Economic cooperation has been steadily broadened and deepened. The mutual foreign trade turnover has grown 11 percent, its specific weight in the aggregate volume of trade of the CMEA member countries has topped 58 percent.

The stable economic development contributes to a steady rise in the living standards of the working people, a growth of the real income of the population of the CMEA member countries.

The session devotes much attention to coordination of the economic plan for 1986-1990. The guidelines for further work in this field have been outlined. Emphasis in cooperation, especially in the field of machine-building, will be laid on quality, on deepening specialisation and cooperation. Intrabranch specialisation will increasingly determine the growth of mutual trade.

The speakers stress the importance of implementation of the comprehensive measures taken by the session for long-term cooperation in the power industry and fuel and raw material production. In so doing they proceed from the premise that it is possible to achieve a successful resolution of the raw material and fuel and energy problems through a mobilisation of the national resources of each of the CMEA member countries and strengthening mutual cooperation.

The keynote of all speeches is the idea that the successful implementation of the plans of mutual cooperation will enable the fraternal countries to strengthen further the economic and defence might of the socialist community. The participants in the session have condemned the aggressive militaristic policy of imperialism, the reckless policy of the U.S. Administration, and unanimously declared their solidarity with Cuba and Nicaragua, with all peoples fighting against colonialism and neocolonialism, for national independence and for social progress.

In the afternoon a meeting of the editorial commission was held to examine the draft documents of the CMEA session. The session is continuing its work.

SYCHEV INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST BLOC ECONOMY

AU300934 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Oct 84 p 6

[Interview with CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev by NOVOSTI commentator Aleksandr Drabin: "New State in Relations" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Drabin] Some mass information and propaganda instruments in the West approach the assessment of the Moscow CEMA economic summit consultations' work from downright contradictory positions, talking about negative trends in the socialist countries economies, which alledgedly demanded an immediate discussion on the highest level. How do you view such assertions?

[Sychev] The successes of the CEMA member-countries are exceptionally clear and convincing when compared with the economic situation in the world capitalist system, which is characterized by crisis phenomena, mass unemployment, inflation, the reduced real income of the working people, and declining economic growth indexes.

Of late, the Western press has been trying very hard to foist upon the international public opinion the idea that not only the capitalist, but also the socialist economies are subject to depressions and stagnations, an idea concerning a crisis which, allegedly, the socialist community is undergoing with the EEC. Our ideological adversaries are trying to belittle the successes achieved by the socialist states in building up their economies, and to present the objective difficulties of the growth of our economies in the process of their transition to intensive development as "contradictions," that are allegedly "eroding" socialism. Life itself proves the untenability of such allegations: It is not in the CEMA member-countries, but in the industrially developed countries of capitalist West that there are more than 30 million people without work, inflation is rising, and the pace of economic development is slowing down.

The growing economic and scientific-technical potential at the disposal of the fraternal countries enables them to resolve any tasks, uniting their strength and reinforcing their unity and cooperation.

Yes, we have difficulties. We see them, and we are not hiding them. But these are difficulties of growth, of development. To overcome them, the CEMA member-countries do not need artificial economic stimuli in the form of military expenditure. The CEMA member-countries are decisively rejecting the orientation of the imperialist circles toward aggravating international tension, toward disrupting normal international political and economic relations, toward military counterweight -- this is a dangerous course which is at variance not only with the interest of the CEMA member-countries, but also at variance with the interests of other states; it is a course that violates the generally recognized norms of international life, the principles of the UN Charter, and which threatens mankind with catastrophe.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Untitled "International Review" by Yevgeniy Grigoriyev]

[Text] For the Sake of Peace

Major events in the life of Lenin's party and the land of the soviets invariably attract heightened interest and attention beyond our motherland's borders. Recently, when the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum was held, this was true. Its work and the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have generated animated comment in virtually all countries. The magnitude of our party's prestige has been reaffirmed. It is notable that even the land reclamation plan, a seemingly strictly domestic matter for a socialist power, has great international repercussions and importance in our time.

The relevant government bodies, various "Russian centers", and other similar Western institutions are now carefully studying the published materials. For our foes they are disappointing: They demonstrate the Soviet Union's dynamic advance, which makes it possible to set and resolve large-scale new national economic tasks and to enhance the people's well-being. Meanwhile, imperialism is accelerating the arms race and the chase for military superiority, with the ulterior motive of "grinding down" the Soviet economy, because we are obliged to be properly concerned with improving defense and maintaining military equilibrium. However, these calculations are a card that they know to be trumped. This has been proved yet again.

On the other hand, the instructions in the plenum cannot fail to instill optimism in our foreign friends and all people of goodwill. After all, the Land Reclamation Program is a program of peaceful creation and is long term, geared to the period through the year 2000. If the Western bourgeois mass media ventured just once to describe this plan broadly and objectively to their audience, what then would be left of the bogey of the "Soviet military threat"? It would dissolve into dust and there would be nothing left to "justify" the increasingly gigantic military expenditure of the United States and other NATO countries. Lasting peace, detente, and normal international relations are needed to implement the Soviet plans of creation. The plenum decisions are a great help in fostering an understanding of this important truth among the world public.

Constructive labor and the building and improvement of the new society determine the main milestones in the life and development of all fraternal countries of the socialist community. In particular, the long-term program, geared to the period through the end of the century, for the development of Soviet-Mongolian economic and scientific cooperation is designed to serve a peaceful future, and its suitability has now been acknowledged by the sides during the working visit to Moscow by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

The talks between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and other Soviet leaders and the Mongolian party and state figures took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, cordiality, and complete unanimity on all questions discussed.

They included international problems. In discussing them, the sides naturally paid special attention to the situation in Asia. In this connection, the approval of the socialist states' well-known major initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and the peoples' security, notably in Asia is very important.

The normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC would clearly help regularize the situation in Asia. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it always keeps the door open to constructive talks with China.

The political circles and the broad public of many countries continue to be preoccupied with the constructive ideas and specific proposals recently expressed in the Soviet leader's well-known replies to the questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST. They see in their implementation a real opportunity for halting the dangerous development of world events and reversing it in the direction of ending the arms race and strengthening the peoples' security. However, the U.S. leaders are refusing to take a businesslike approach to the solution of urgent problems. True, for election purposes they are producing fine talk about their desire for negotiations with the USSR. However, in practice the United States is continuing the deployment of first-strike missiles in Europe, and unprecedentedly large-scale buildup of arms, and a line toward confrontation with the socialist states. As of late October, unfortunately, that is the unchanged "U.S. international conduct." Against its background, the people are increasingly highly assessing the USSR's peaceful creation and constructive foreign policy efforts.

Expression of Will

Disarmament action week is in full swing. Today it is the French capital, Paris, which is taking over the major peace demonstrations. Mass demonstrations by the antiwar movement in the FRG were a prelude to the week. Some 400,000 people came out onto the city streets there to protest the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the country.

In Finland, work stopped for 5 minutes at enterprises, on transport, and in institutions, stores, and educational establishments. In Britain, the antiwar religious organizations, the youth sections of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarament, and the women of Greenham Common are taking turns in coordinated fashion to front the week. In Japan, MAINICHI reports, "local organs of power are activating disarmament demonstrations, declaring their regions nuclear-free zones." The peoples of the fraternal socialist community countries are resolutely raising their voices against the threat of war and in support of the peace-loving policy of their parties and governments. Throughout our country, meetings, demonstrations, labor peace stints, and young people's torchlight processions have been devoted to disarmament action week.

A new upsurge of the antiwar movement is observed encompassing the entire planet. Its massive nature and scope, the social, age, and world outlook diversity of its participants, and the wealth of its forms of activity; all this is refuting the militarist circles' speculative calculations that, after the start of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the West European countries, people of goodwill would be demoralized and the movement would "founder."

The peoples cannot and do not want to come to terms with the grim danger of nuclear catastrophe caused, in particular, by the continuing deployment of the Pentagon's new missiles. It is becoming increasingly clear that nuclear "arms upgrading" increases the general aggressiveness of the NATO bloc. The London FINANCIAL TIMES reported this week that, under the guise of developing some kind of "flexible tactics" its military is already considering nothing more or less than "conducting military operations using conventional types of armaments on enemy territory." In other words, they are "fitting" their aggressive plans to Europe. It is natural, therefore, that the antiwar movements' mass demonstrations in the European countries are spearheaded toward ending the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles, toward their withdrawal, and against the arms race and the war preparation with which Washington and NATO are pressing ahead. That is so everywhere, not just in Europe.

It is clear that the militarist circles are not being given a free hand. They are coming under growing "pressure" from the peoples. Even McFarlane, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs, is obliged to note "a powerful political surge toward arms control, noticeable both within the country and abroad."

The events of late October show that the struggle for peace is becoming increasingly mass-based, militant, and purposeful. Disarmament action week has proved one more impressive expression of the peoples' will. Their will has now become an important factor in world politics.

Rampaging "Democracy"

The concluding and perhaps most frenzied stage of the election campaign has arrived in the United States. The mass media primarily "present" it as though it were a boxing match. A system of marks, of points, has been developed for assessing the televised bouts and the popularity and chances of Reagan and Mondale. Almost daily, public opinion polls are conducted. Juggling with these figures, the U.S. press is giving preference to the present White House incumbent in the penultimate week of the election campaign. However, during the preparation for the presidential election there has been no serious nationwide discussion of the country's vital problems or, even more important for its future, of the problems of war and peace.

"The television debates on foreign policy were an utter disappointment," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes indignantly of this "key program" of the election campaign. "They came nowhere near to explaining the U.S. position on the main international problems. U.S. voters learned nothing about the serious questions facing the country: They were given no explanations, and no prospects were outlined."

The President-candidate believes that bravado rhetoric is enough. "I believe," he told Americans, "that the 1984 election will be a victory for us all -- a victory of the future over the past, of progress over setbacks, of hope over despair, a victory for strength over weakness." What is the fate of the tens of millions of poor, unemployed, and homeless? What about the problems of harsh exploitation, racial discrimination, and other human inequalities, in present-day America? What of ordinary Americans' alarm at Washington's senseless militarist race toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe?

The television show, sports match atmosphere was designed to distract the mass electorate from all these facts and problems, to deafen the voters and prompt them to make a choice on the basis of fleeting visual emotions. "The main thing," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "is that the candidate should look healthy." This dampens even indignation at the corruption that has pervaded the top echelons of Washington power.

However, corruption is not only the "American way of life," but also a charactertistic of capitalist "democracy" in general. This week, a political scandal connected with monopolies' "payment" of officials and parties concerned the FRG ruling circles. Bundestag President R. Barzel, ranked "second in the state" in West Germany, has been obliged to resign. Throughout his career, this man has frequently taken part in dishonest political dealings. However, it now emerges that for a long time he was kept by the Flick Company, receiving approximately DM1.7 million from its so-called "slush fund" during the seventies. Appropriate payments were agreed before Barzel consented to abandon his post as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] in 1973 in favor of H. Kohl, the party's present leader and FRG chancellor. Consequently, the Flick Company is also involved in the latter's career, the West German press sums up. And that lends additional political color to the scandal that has erupted.

The "Flick affair" has been agitating Bonn for several months now. According to SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, in the past 10 years this firm alone has "donated" DM25 million to Bonn parties (DM15 million to the CDU/CSU and DM6.5 million to the Free Democratic Party, which form the present ruling coalition). Lists have been published of the recipients of Flick "donations," including almost all the Bonn officials now in power on the Rhine. It is believed that the reason they were so quick in trying to close the "Barzel case" with his resignation was to prevent the snowballing exposures from toppling anyone else. However, it is not even a matter of the personal involvement of particular figures in the "Flick affair."

The crux of the matter is that the seamy side of the Bonn state has been revealed. According to the Constitution, "all state power" in the FRG should come from the people. In fact, as can now be clearly seen, it is industrial and financial capital that calls the tune on the Rhine. On the basis of their "own" politicians in Bonn, the monopolies are dealing behind the people's backs.

The Flick Company has long been notorious. It armed Hitler, and its chief was on the list of war criminals. Now it is again the FRG's biggest military-industrial trust and, in particular, the main tank manufacturer in West Europe. Military business has long dominated the firm's business. Flick's close connections with the top echelons of the ruling parties, now revealed, shed light on one likely reason for the intensifying emphasis placed in Bonn's policy on the arms race. The "Flick affair" (and it is no exception, since many FRG firms and banks engage in the same practice) reflects the advancing progress of the monopolies' merging with the capitalist state. The vaunted "democracy" is no more than a fig leaf here.

Freedom Is Coming

The flame of the liberation struggle in southern Africa is burning. Every day reports come in from the Republic of South Africa of mass demonstrations by the population against the inhuman apartheid regime. The recent introduction of the new constitution has changed nothing in the situation in which the majority of that country's citizens have no rights. It has merely aggravated the internal political situation still further. The racist regime is already short of police and security forces. Large-scale Army divisions were brought in for the punitive suppression of the black suburbs of the South African centers.

Unprecedently harsh reprisals, raids, searches, and mass arrests are the current reality in the Johannesburg region. The demonstrations by the oppressed people are being suppressed by armored cars and tear gas. However the repressions can no longer prevent the gathering explosion. The Republic of South Africa's Council of Churches stated last Tuesday that "the only way out of the existing situation is the abolition of the apartheid regime." Yes, there can be no other solution of the problem.

In Africa and beyond, the peoples are angered by the crimes of the racist regime and its attempts to keep Namibia within a colonial yoke and by its military piracy against other countries. Only support from its "strategic ally", the U.S. Administration, is saving Pretoria from total international isolation.

On 23 October, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution (only the United States abstained) welcoming the resistance of the oppressed people of southern Africa and demanding the immediate cessation of the mass murders in the Republic of South Africa and the immediate eradication of apartheid. The world is on the side of the South African fighters for justice. Freedom is coming!

WESTERN 'NEOCOLONIAL' POLICIES IN THIRD WORLD HIT

LD301525 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

A report of the U.N. secretary general drawing general conclusions from statements by a number of governments strongly deploring the neocolonialist policies of the USA and other Western countries towards developing countries, aimed at subverting their economic positions, has just been released in New York. These statements are fresh proof that the imperialist powers practise the abominable neocolonialist exploitation of the developing countries.

The United States is particularly guilty of this policy of open plunder and robbery of the emergent states. Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said recently that Washington's present-day economic policy is aimed at the shameless plunder of the poorer and weaker states. His view is confirmed forcefully by statistics. Indian economists believe that the imperialist powers, primarily the USA, annually take out of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America up to 300 billion dollars in monopolies' profits and in revenue from unequal trade and economic relations.

The developing countries have found themselves in a veritable stranglehold of indebtedness to the West. They are squashed by a mountain of foreign debt totalling roughly 900 billion dollars. One-fourth to one-third and often even the better half of their export revenue is spent on debt servicing. In other words, huge resources fail to be used to meet the development needs of the emergent states. New credits are more often than not used to meet debts to American and Western banks rather than to promote economic development.

In addition, huge profits are taken out of the developing countries by American and other monopolies. The newly free states are sustaining huge losses from the Western practice of undercutting prices for their traditional exports while the prices for U.S. and other Western manufactures are being pushed up. All in all, the profits earned by the monopolies of the USA and other Western countries in the developing world annually are almost double their investments there. In other words, there is a major outflow of capital from countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to finance the economic growth of the USA and other imperialist powers. Given all this, Washington and other Western capitals nevertheless keep harping hypocritically on the "good deeds" presumably done by them for the emergent states.

It is because of this neocolonialist plunder that many developing countries have been hit by a grave economic crisis. According to Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, hunger, disease and poverty have become day-to-day realities for the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Altogether 600 million people are undernourished today, predominantly in developing countries, according to U.N. statistics, and the problem of famine in many emergent states, as the recent FAO regional conference in Zimbabwe stressed, has been caused for the most part not by natural disasters but by the neocolonialist policy of plunder pursued by the USA and other imperialist powers. Many years have passed since the colonial system disintegrated but the problem of self-sufficiency in food remains very acute for the emergent countries of Africa and Asia.

This problem is aggravated by the withdrawal of colossal resources by Western monopolies from the developing countries and by the policy of the USA and other Western countries in imposing on emergent states the cultivation of export crops, such as coffee, cocoa and sizal. Basic food crops, meanwhile, are grown on small areas in Africa, for instance, and the countries of the continent have to export food.

This practice is beneficial to Western agrarian monopolies but puts the developing countries in a tight spot as their revenue is "devoured" by the policy of plunder pursued by the USA and other imperialist powers.

The developing countries are trying to have the West renounce these neocolonialist practices in international economic relations and to secure the reconstruction of these relations on a fair basis with the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. But they always come against the strong resistance of the USA and other imperialist powers, for which the plunder of the developing states is a veritable bonanza.

U.S. EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE UNESCO NOTED

LD302023 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 30 Oct 84

["Blackmail Used as an Argument" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Destroy UNESCO... Wipe it out from the face of the earth, these are the expressions used by James Sheuer to explain the U.S. Administration's stand on that organization, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out today. James Sheuer headed a special commission of the U.S. Congress, which carried out an inquiry into the UNESCO activities for many months, in other words was trying to undermine that organization.

At the end of its work the commission prepared a voluminous report charging UNESCO and its Director General A.M. M'bow of reluctance to bow to overseas diktat.

In his article in the Paris LE POINT magazine James Sheuer complains that UNESCO has allegedly turned into a propaganda tool of the Soviets to undermine the Western "values" and, at the same time, the freedom of the individual, the freedom of the press and so on and so forth.

James Sheuer also lashed out against Paris. With its connections in the French speaking Africa, Sheuer lectures, it could have long found an "appropriate" director general. Two-three telephone calls from the French president or the external relations minister, the American, who is well versed on such matters, explains, and a new UNESCO director would be appointed.

James Sheuer's cowboy-style attacks are evidence that the USA is continuing its campaign of blackmail and threats in an attempt at discrediting UNESCO and undermining the whole system of equitable international cooperation. If things go further this way, IZVESTIYA quotes observers as saying, there may be found hot heads overseas, as was the case in the McCarthy times, who will demand that UNESCO be brought to answer for its un-American activities.

UN-WPC DISARMAMENT WEEK OBSERVED WORLDWIDE

LD310201 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The week of action for disarmament ends today. It was held on the decision of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the World Peace Council. Strong anti-war, anti-nuclear manifestations were held all over the world, in New Zealand and Australia, in countries of South-East Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America, in Canada and the USA. The manifestations were held under the common slogan "Prevent nuclear catastrophe on the globe". The protests were so rallied and representative that even the Western bourgeois mass media did not dare to pass in silence this truly worldwide movement of peace champions.

The tocsin of nuclear alarm proved to be so strong that it could not have been ignored.

It should be noted that the manifestations had a clearly expressed anti-American character everywhere for the reason that it is precisely the present U.S. Administration that is the main source of nuclear war for the entire humanity.

Washington's policy creates a danger of confrontations, of clashes, and nuclear arms race that is getting out of control leads to a global conflict. The United States is now striving to talk in the language of military force everywhere, to deploy its nuclear missiles all over the world, to impose its diktat on peoples.

Tens of thousands of British people gathered during the week of action for disarmament in Barrow, Cambria County, in Britain to express their indignation over Washington's striving to impose on Britain "Trident" missiles, the latest first-strike nuclear weapon systems. A conference of religious leaders, representatives of the Buddhist, Christian, Shintoist and other churches against nuclear danger opened in Kobe, Japan. They express concern over the fact that the build up of nuclear arsenals in the Pacific area, above all the deployment of cruise nuclear missiles on ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, jeopardises the very existence of Japan and other countries of the region.

The U.S. Administration, nevertheless, ostentatiously ignores the concern of the world public, as well as the opinion of Americans themselves and speeds up the plans of the militarisation, that of outer space now.

A group of prominent American scientists sets out on a tour of a number of the biggest cities of the USA to deliver lectures so as to emphasise a special danger of the plans of the White House to create a large-scale anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing. It is symbolical that a week before the presidential elections and the congressional elections in the USA when Reagan is continually assuring voters of his peacefulness, most prominent scientists of the USA urge Americans for vigilance against the military plans of the Reagan administration.

The week of action for disarmament is ending but the struggle against nuclear ventures in the world does not stop at that. It assumes an ever wider scope which is shown by anti-war, anti-nuclear protests that were held in the past week.

IZVESTIYA HITS CIA MANUAL FOR NICARAGUAN CONTRAS

PM301607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Palladin dispatch: "Instructors of Terrorists"]

[Text] Washington -- To attract readers, virtually every U.S. newspaper carries a daily comic strip, uncomplicated (and sometimes just silly) mini-narratives in pictures. Just recently, it was discovered that the CIA...is also subsisting on the publication of comic strips. AP managed to get hold of a "Self-Instruction Manual for Freedom Fighters," prepared in Langley for the gangs that have raised arms against their own former Nicaraguan compatriots.

The textbook is short, 16 pages, but it is exhaustive and meaningful. It explains how to spread pernicious rumors, disrupt the work of institutions, stores, and transport, smash lights and windows, organize arson, and make explosive devices. Illustrations are provided as visual aids.

However, it seems the collection of inflammatory comic strips is not the CIA's only contribution to the elaboration of educational textbooks for saboteurs. The same AP recently got hold of a photocopy of an even more remarkable creation by the cloak and dagger knights. It has three times as many pages and the advice is more refined: The form is the same but the content different. For, as distinct from the "Self-Instruction Manual for Freedom Fighters," the manual is addressed not to novices, but to professionals among the same Nicaraguan "contras." "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War" is the title of this opus (this was reported in IZVESTIYA No 289/290).

The recommendations are simple: stab the Sandinists and their supporters in the back, and as hard as possible. In the CIA's view, any means will do for this -- threats, blackmail, deception, or provocation. The prompting to the counterrevolutionaries on how to create a "martyr-hero" is typical: Organize a bloody skirmish with the defenders of the revolution and deliberately sacrifice one of the confederates.

Moreover, the chief aim of the CIA instructors is to teach their proteges to deal more effectively with the Nicaraguan patriots. Hence the advice to "use forces selectively" to "neutralize" state employees and to involve hardened criminals in carrying out "individual missions" (as though the latter are any different from those for whom the CIA concocted these instructions!). For greater deterrent value, it is recommended to arrange executions in the SS-Gestapo manner: in front of the executed man's forcibly rounded-up fellow countrymen.

Have you noticed the euphemism "neutralization"? It does not delude the "contras," but it saves their CIA partners from formal responsibility before the local Themis [Greek goddess of justice]. For on 4 October 1981, President Reagan signed a directive banning civil service officials from taking part in murders in one or another form. So, the "dirty tricks department" shut itself off from the law with an innocent-sounding term, which moreover sounds better than the SS term "liquidation." What will they not do to provide their hirelings with the right to murder!

While enhancing the butchering skill of the Somoza remnants, the gentlemen from Langley are also sharing with them the secrets of committing outrages against common sense. Whoever the "contras" "neutralize," the instructions say, the victim must be declared a dangerous enemy of the people whose interests the CIA mercenaries are supposedly defending. Or this advice: The henchmen of U.S. imperialism, which is striving to restore Nicaragua as a U.S. colony, must be repeatedly told that the Sandinist patriots have "sold the motherland to foreigners."

The CIA has assumed the role of confessor of its own stooges and forgives them their bloody sins in advance in the name of the Almighty. In the jargon of the cloak and dagger knights, the bandit attacks on the revolutionary country and the reprisals on its peaceful inhabitants are called a "Christian crusade for democracy."

It has to be recognized that the "contras'" instructors are not original. Largely they are merely copying the experience of their predecessors. Subversion and sabotage have been practiced and are being practiced against Cuba and were used to undermine the Government of National Unity in Chile. A passage on how to stage "spontaneous actions of the masses," included in the CIA's instructions, could be plagarized from the textbooks of fascist pogromists. Incidentally, the executants are also called "storm troop detachments." They are instructed to arm themselves with knives, razors, chains, clubs, and crowbars (other storm troopers must have firearms with them, too), force their way into meetings of local inhabitants, and start bloody brawls.

Like the "Self-Instruction Manual for Freedom Fighters," the "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla War" document is dated last year. The "contras" have proved diligent students. Having rapidly mastered the CIA science, they are making increasingly broad use of it in practice. Like their colleagues from the Salvadoran "death squads" (who, as is known, have also undergone training with Washington instructors), they are also -- according to press reports here -- accompanying the killings of Nicaraguan citizens with atrocities, cutting throats and putting out eyes. One of the bandits recently candidly confessed to U.S. journalist John Lee Anderson: "I adore killing. There's no greater pleasure in the world. If I had my way, I would finish off a few people every day."

Anderson heard a remarkable statement from another interlocutor in the "contras" camp, too: "First we torture the prisoners, then we eliminate them. Adolescent fighters are particularly suited for this: the sense of conscience and compassion is still not developed in them."

Where has this already happened? In Kampuchea under Pol Pot. Apparently, it is no accident that the CIA is also helping the Pol Pot gangs -- this is the subject of a pamphlet just published entitled "Reagan's Secret Wars," by Washington commentator and researcher Jay (Piterzell). Noting that the secret army of U.S. imperialism is conducting similar operations against Afghanistan, Chad, Iran, Libya, and Nicaragua, (Piterzell) draws the conclusion: "Subversive activity has become an integral element of the Washington administration's foreign policy."

ZORIN APPRAISES PRE-ELECTION ATMOSPHERE IN U.S.

LD310048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Valentin Zorin report]

[Text] The election campaign is drawing to an end in the United States. When you visit New York, the biggest city in the United States, it is difficult to immediately detect signs that the presidential elections will be held in the country in exactly 1 week's time. One gets the impression that the fuss over the forthcoming elections is largely artificial. At best, the American masses regard the forthcoming event as something reminiscent of a purely sporting competition. The majority of them are altogether indifferent.

Few of those going to the polling booths on 6 November would suspect that one of the main centers of the election campaign is situated on this New York street. This is Madison Avenue, where the biggest advertising agencies in the capitalist world have their offices. Here, in return for large sums of money, they concoct advertisements for everything with which Americans are regaled, from sausages to candidates for national office.

Since the Republicans have much more money than their rivals in the current election campaign, the advertising agencies on Madison Avenue are going out of their way to praise the qualities of the Republican candidates.

However, the advertisements have little in common with reality. The life of the U.S. working people continues to be difficult and full of deprivations. This makes itself acutely felt in areas where the urban poor live. The number of such areas is steadily increasing. The promises Reagan made to voters on the eve of the last presidential elections have remained just promises. The funds needed to improve the plight of the have-nots are being carelessly squandered on the arms race.

Those who are usually called average Americans could also say a lot about unfulfilled election promises. The cost of living is rising, rents are steadily increasing, and the cost of medical care has increased so much that for many Americans it threatens to turn into an inaccessible luxury.

That is probably precisely why clear political apathy currently permeates the air in the United States. It is no coincidence that the leaders of both bourgeois parties are apprehensive that on election day many voters will prefer to stay home rather than go out and vote.

REAGAN'S LESS TOUGH FOREIGN POLICY LINE ASSESSED

LD301929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] In an interview with the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, President Reagan has stated that if he is reelected he will not return to the tough line in international affairs that he stuck to during the first term of his presidency. This tough course is a euphemism for a course toward confrontation and conflict. Thus, Reagan promised in the interview to act in a more circumspect manner.

This same magazine that carried the interview with President Reagan also published the following report: As predicted in Washington by people who are in on its secrets -- that is, Washington's secrets -- the President's new, less tough course in relation to the Soviet Union will not last long.

The reasons are as follows: Opposition to a more conciliatory stance on the subject is firmly expressed by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, who has no less influence over the President than does Secretary of State Shultz, or anyone else in the White House. Incidentally, rumors are intensifying that if Reagan is reelected, Weinberger will take up the post of secretary of state.

So, what should one believe? Where does the truth lie? And what actually is truth in the U.S. election year?

It is good that the elections are finally drawing near. They will take place in a week. The fog will (?lift) and the true intentions will become crystal clear. This does not all depend on the mood of the master of the White House. Necessity is the mother of invention. The necessity of the nuclear age will sooner or later, and probably sooner rather than later, make one take stock of oneself. As Comrade Chernenko stressed, there is no sensible alternative to the constructive development of Soviet-U.S relations.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS RIVALS IN U.S. ELECTION

PM302112 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Oct 84 p 3

[Political Observer Yuriy Romantsov "View of Events": "The United States in the Election Race"]

[Text] "Americans are enthusiastic about neither of the contenders." This sentence, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, eloquently sums up the election marathon that is drawing to a close in the United States. In fact, neither the current Republican President R. Reagan, who is seeking reelection, nor his Democratic Party rival, former Vice President W. Mondale, has been able to offer the U.S. people the kind of program that would guarantee them a peaceful future without fear of a nuclear catastrophe and focus on the glaring social ills. Already observers are predicting that election day, 6 November, will be marked by voter apathy.

The voters are wary about Reagan because his 5 years in the White House have brought about a sharp exacerbation of tension in the international arena due to Washington's extreme adventurism accompanied by a massive arms race, and, inside the country, the further polarization of U.S. society and the rapid growth of the army of the unemployed. It is no accident that (E. Venn), member of the New York State legislature, called the Reagan administration "one of the most antipopular in the history of the United States." Mondale is well known from his participation in the previous, Carter administration, which ushered in the present "cold" era in Soviet-American relations and initiated the move away from the policy of detente toward a policy of hostility. In this situation, it is no wonder that neither candidate fills Americans with optimism.

The period directly before an election has special significance in U.S. political life. By publicizing themselves at meetings with voters and polemicizing with one another, the contenders, on the one hand, reveal to a certain extent their own credos and, on the other hand, being compelled to react to the people's mood, make adjustments to their credos -- verbally at any rate. It has occurred on this occassion as well. Reagan has done his utmost to portray his stance as one geared to holding constructive talks with the Soviet Union, easing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race, and even totally liquidating nuclear arsenals. As for the headlong buildup of U.S. military might, including the development of new space-based weapon systems, the President "explained" this by making absurd references to the USSR's alleged lead over the United States in a number of types of weapons. Moreover, he claimed that the transfer of the arms race to space will make nuclear weapons obsolete and ultimately result in their "total liquidation." In other words, the path to ending the arms race allegedly lies through an...arms race.

This is the ludicrous logic of Reagan's "peacemaking." It is rather difficult to make sensible people believe it, especially as the present administration's actual deeds graphically demonstrate that Washington is motivated by the futile dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, which would pave the way for world domination.

Two weeks before the election, Reagan signed the fiscal 1985 Pentagon budget in the record sum of $292.9 billion and expressed special satisfaction with the progress of the programs to create the B-1b strategic bomber, the MX, ICBM, and other utterly devastating weapon systems.

In no way do Washington's adventures in Central America, in particular the "secret" war it has unleashed against Nicaragua, and the persistent cynical braggadocio of the U.S. leaders, including Reagan, over the armed seizure of Grenada carried out a year ago square with the assertions about love of peace.

Mondale has discovered the most vulnerable areas in his rival's program and has attacked them in his public appearances, in particular during the Louisville and Kansas City debates. The U.S. press surmises that this brought him some, albeit not very substantial, dividends in that it attracted some voters to his side.

Mondale has sharply criticized the White House's plan to transfer the arms race to space as well as its entire "star wars" program, stressing that it is in the interests of all mankind, as well as the USSR and the United States, to prevent the militarization of space. He has accused the administration of abandoning a realistic stance and making arms control talks with the Soviet Union impossible, thus becoming the first U.S. Administration since the war not to conclude any agreement or treaty with the USSR in that sphere. Exposing the agressive U.S. policy in Central America, Mondale advocated a quest for a settlement in the area based not on a military solution, but on judicious and effective diplomacy.

At the same time, the Democratic contender has displayed inconsistency and indecision and has failed to put forward an orderly, clear-cut political line. In the foreign policy sphere he has criticized Reagan's military programs in some areas while at the same time making it clear that he also favors a buildup of the U.S. military potential and advocates the use of armed force "if necessary" to "defend the interests" of the United States.

This is the choice the U.S. electorate has this year, confirming the well-known axiom about the nature of the U.S. political system: it will not give a genuine representative of the people, who lives for their interests, hopes, and aspirations, access to the reins of power. In 1980, Reagan was given the presidential mandate by only 43.9 million voters, in other words, by little more than one-fourth of Americans eligible to vote. The logical consequence of this situation is the Americans' increasing tendency not to take advantage of their constitutional right to elect officials, including the President. In 1968, 67.8 percent of the electorate turned out to vote, but 12 years later it was only 52.9 percent. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR calculates that this phenomenon is due to "Americans' alienation from their government." "In the last 25 years distrust of the government has increased sharply in society and there is a lack of faith in leaders," the well-known U.S. political scientist J. Burns states.

Communists have actively participated in this year's election campaign, taking advantage of the opportunity to address millions of Americans in order to expose the big lie about the "Soviet threat," which is the very foundation of the Reagan administration's foreign and domestic policy. Using the antidemocratic laws that operate in the country, the authorities have placed many obstacles in the way of the Communist Party's work. In particular, notwithstanding the tens and even hundreds of thousands of signatures of registered voters that had been collected, they refused to place the names of Communist candidates on ballots. But their names are on the ballots in the federal District of Columbia and in 23 states, which G. Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, addressing a press conference, rated as a big success due to a change in the mood of the U.S. public. "Whereas before," he said, "ordinary Americans were completely satisfied with what anticommunists told them about Communists and socialism, now people want to know the truth at first hand, from the Communists themselves."

The final stage of the election campaign is characterized by a fierce fight between Reagan and Mondale, by the former's desire to consolidate the advantage which, forecasts say, he has at the moment and the latter's desire to close the gap and steam ahead. In their travels around the country and in promotional spots on television and radio, the rivals are full of abuse for one another and praise for themselves. Often the accent is not on what is actually being said about various issues, but purely on the visual effect, on the ability to present oneself better or, as the Americans say, "sell" oneself to the voters. The voting will show who has done the better job of it.

TASS NOTES REACTION TO U.S. ENVOYS' SUPPORT FOR HELMS

LD301449 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 30 TASS -- Attention has been drawn here to unprecedented interference of the American ambassadors working abroad to the current election campaign in the United States. The press printed specifically a collective statement of 22 American ambassadors, working abroad, in support of the candidature of Republican Senator Helms who seeks reelection to U.S. Senate.

This very action is so unusual that the American press characterized it as departure from the accepted rules of conduct of American ambassadors in foreign states. In the opinion of newspapers, this joint demarche of ambassadors is attributed to the fact that many of those who signed the collective statement got their appointments for previous "services" to Reagan and represent the very circles which brought him to the White House. And now they are trying to rescue Helms against whom his opponent from the Democratic Party is waging a successful campaign.

In the explanation of the Department of State, signed by Secretary of State George Shultz, it is said that the ambassadors who are performing their official functions abroad, should refrain from personal participation in the interparty struggle. In that connection observers note that if interference of American ambassadors into the election campaign in the United States is of an episodic character, their gross interference, inadmissible from the viewpoint of international law, into internal affairs of other states takes place all the time.

WEINBERGER'S REMARKS ON U.S. WORLD PRESENCE SCORED

LD301643 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the agressive trend of the United States foreign policy, Washington's attempts to arrest and reverse the positive processes taking place in many Latin American, Asian and African countries become more obvious, they in Washington exert ever more vigorous efforts to justify and substantiate this hegemonistic course. Another such attempt was made by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Speaker in San Francisco, he said U.S. leaders can no longer declare light-mindedly that the United States is uninterested in some or other strategic area of the world. The U.S. must be present wherever it is required by its national security, be it 1,000 miles away from the USA.

Caspar Weinberger was outspoken, indeed.

As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT testifies, in the period from 1945 to 1972, except for (?odd years) -- 1955, 1956, and 1959, U.S. troops, planes and ships were interfering in almost every area of the world -- in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. This "power pressure" is now implemented everywhere in the unprecedented scopes. Suffice it to recall such facts as the "undeclared wars" unleashed by Washington against Afghanistan and Nicaragua, the United States brigandage in Lebanon, Grenada's occupation. It follows from the speech of the Pentagon's chief that Washington intends to continue such aggressive actions and Mr Weinberger justifies those who stage them in advance. According to the Pentagon's "logic," based on inordinate imperial aspirations, the United States has a right to invade any country, any area of the world. Suffice it to declare for it that the situation in a given country or region "threatens the United States security." This is none other than an openly hegemonistic claim to the United States "right" to perpetrate arbitrariness against any sovereign states that Washington chooses to include in the sphere of "U.S. vital interests."

The 29th session of the United Nations General Assembly, endorsing the definition of aggression, worded by one of special committees of the United Nations, stressed that no considerations, either of political, economic, military or other nature, can justify an aggression.

The condemnation of aggression, the principle of interference in the affairs of others have been recorded in the United Nations Charter, in many other authoritative international documents to which the United States is also a signatory. But Mr Weinberger and his ilk could not care less.

The attempts to justify the United States diktat, its wish to act as it chooses with which the Pentagon's chief came out show again what are the real plans and the actual policy of the present Washington administration which is noisily publicising its own "peacefulness" now that the presidential elections are drawing nearer....

REAGAN SIGNS FOREIGN TRADE COMPETITION BILL

LD310144 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- President Reagan signed a bill which gives the head of the Washington administration large powers for combatting foreign competition in trade. From now on President has a right to resort to tough measures against foreign competitors at his own discretion. The United States, for instance, intends to impose new restrictions and intensify the existing ones on imports from abroad.

The bill, specifically, envisages the preservation for the next five years of quotas and tariffs on the imports of steel mainly from Japan and West European countries. Among other discriminatory measures the bill envisages the refusal to issue licences for operations in the United States to banks of those countries whose commercial and foreign economic policy is regarded by Washington as "inequitable".

VOA BUDGET INCREASE, MODERNIZATION CRITICIZED

LD301448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration is on course toward intensifying the psychological war against socialist countries. The modernization of the subversive radio station Voice of America [VOA] is one of the steps in this direction.

The U.S. Government has allocated a total of $1 billion for the needs of this tool of disinformation and political and ideological diversions. The beginning of the wide-scale modernization program of the VOA, Edgar Chiporov, political observer of the NOVOSTI press agency notes, was announced on the very day the U.S. President stated from the UN rostrum his alleged desire to break the barriers between people and to remove political mistrust between states.

The contradiction is clear: The U.S. President is speaking of his alleged desire to remove mistrust, while the VOA -- in the framework of the so-called program of public diplomacy -- is forging inventions on socialist countries' involvement in the events in El Salvador and other such myths.

The U.S. President speaks on his desire to break barriers, and at the same time Washington is setting the VOA the task of widening attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The reequipping of the VOA is being carried out precisely for these purposes.

The station's budget has jumped 70 percent since the 1981 fiscal year and is now $151 million. An increase of almost 30 percent more has been planned for fiscal year 1985. Studios of the VOA in the United States and abroad are to be modernized, and the White House is holding talks on building broadcasting and relay stations in the Persian Gulf region and in the Near and Far East which, as THE WASHINGTON POST noted, should make it possible to considerably increase broadcasting to socialist and developing countries.

The current intensification of Washington's psychological war has been dictated by the U.S. foreign policy course turn in the direction of confrontation and antidetente and by the desire to talk to other countries from the position of strength. Such a policy can only be called adventurist.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON PRC ECONOMIC REFORM

PM300911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "On Reform of China's Economic System"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct -- As has already been reported, a CPC Central Committee plenum held here has adopted a resolution "On the Reform of the Economic System." The adoption of this decision is motivated by the need "to revive the economy" and "build socialism with specific Chinese features." Noting that "so far the reform of the economic system has been mainly conducted in the countryside," the resolution sets the task of accelerating the pace of its implementation in the city.

As is well known, in rural areas the reform was introduced in the late seventies primarily by introducing the so-called "family contract," based on the separate economic management of individual households. This system is now dominant in the Chinese economy.

The central element in the projected reform of the economic system in the cities is the transformation of industrial enterprises into "autonomous economic organizations" and "the reduction of the sphere of directive planning" and all-around development of commodity relations. Competition between enterprises will be introduced and a course is being implemented toward creating a mixed economy.

In the field of prices, the reform provides for "a gradual narrowing of the sphere of unified state price fixing" and a virtual transition to the use of the principles of "free" market prices in the economy.

Regarding the expansion of exchange with foreign countries, the plenum resolution says that the "open door policy" is "the state policy geared to the long term." It is planned to "use foreign capital investments and attract foreign businessmen to China." A recent RENMIN RIBAO article points out in particular that since the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum (1978), which formulated this policy, "substantial changes in the field of leading ideology" have taken place in China. Special economic zones have been created and 14 coastal cities have been opened to foreign capital investments. However, RENMIN RIBAO writes, there are now people who are having doubts as to the correctness of this course as a whole, and there are also those who fail to act boldly and uninhibitedly enough in their practical work.

The CPC Central Committee plenum resolution calls for the borrowing of progressive methods of economic management "including the methods of the developed capitalist countries." At the same time it contains a warning that, as the economy and the enterprises' economic activity revives, "increasing attention must be paid to overcoming the disruptive influence of bourgeois ideology."

The implementation of the economic reform to its full extent, the document says, is geared to a period of approximately 5 years.

Washington, 25 Oct -- The U.S. press is commenting animatedly on the CPC Central Committee economic reform decision. Here it is being stressed that the projected measures, particularly the substantial weakening of central control over the work of industry, the raising of the role of the market, and the price reform signify a radical restructuring of the existing mechanism on the scale of a vast state, and its consequences are hard to predict.

Noting that the reforms are being carried out "within the framework of a socialist system," with the leading role in managing the economy belonging to the state, the bourgeois newspapers at the same time see them as "a departure from the model of the orthodox planned economy" and "a movement toward a market economy."

Predicting that, following the countryside, the Chinese cities will show "economic animation," commentators also write of the likelihood of disproportions in some industries being aggravated as a result of the reform and of inflationary process and unemployment intensifying as a result of the dismissal of Chinese enterprises' characteristic superfluous manpower, and social stratification between the urban and rural population.

In connection with the CPC Central Committee decisions, special interest is being displayed here in the prospects for the development of U.S.-Chinese ties which, in the opinion of U.S. business representatives, could be given additional impetus by the economic reform in China.

IZVESTIYA COMMEMORATES LI DAZHAO'S BIRTHDAY

PM301309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor N. Senin: "On the 95th Anniversary of the Birth of Li Dazhao: A Glorious Son of the Chinese People"]

[Text] Li Dazhao, the first propagandist of Marxism-Leninism in China and a founder of the Communist Party in that country, has occupied a special place among the outstanding fighters for the freedom, independence, and social progress of the Chinese people in recent times.

Li Dazhao's revolutionary-democratic views were formed during the period of the 1911 revolution. Although the revolution led to the abolition of the Manchu dynasty's monarchist regime and proclaimed China a republic, it did not bring the people freedom. Monarchist despotism was replaced by feudal militarists who, propped up by the imperialist powers, continued to cheat and mercilessly rob the people. "The people have no one to rely on!" Li Dazhao exclaimed with anger and sorrow. We must not "...stand idle.... We must not gaze at difficulties and misfortunes while doing nothing." It was with such thoughts that Li Dazhao left to study in Japan in 1913.

On his return in 1916 he immersed himself in the intelligentsia's movement "for a new culture" and edited a number of press organs.

The Great October Socialist Revolution had a decisive influence on Li Dazhao's world outlook. "The present Russian revolution," Li Dazhao wrote,"is the greatest turning point in history.... It will determine the development of civilization for centuries to come."

The Chinese people's liberation struggle was always at the center of attention of Li Dazhao's theoretical and practical activity. He was an organizer and leader of the "4 May Movement." At the beginning of 1920, Li Dazhao founded the Society for the Study of Marxism in Beijing, on which the first Marxist circle was based. Li Dazhao gave great attention to organizing the worker and peasant movement in China. The first-ever celebration of 1 May as the working people's international solidarity day was held in China in 1920 under his leadership. Li Dazhao wrote the first biography of Lenin in Chinese, with an appendix listing his main works, for the Communist Party of China's founding congress in 1921. In 1923 a major strike of workers at the Beijing-Hangzhou railroad was conducted with Li Dazhao's active participation, a strike which had a great influence on the further development of the revolutionary movement in China.

Closely following world events and the policy and activity of the Soviet Government, Li Dazhao wrote in an article marking the 5th anniversary of the October Revolution: "The state and government of workers and peasants was born in the flames of the October Revolution. That state is the homeland, vanguard, and great bulwark of all the world's workers and peasants. The October Revolution proclaimed the slogans 'Down with world capitalism!,' and 'Down with world imperialism!' They awakened the world proletariat and called on it to unite in a world revolutionary front."

Li Dazhao was a true Communist and internationalist. He understood that a revolutionary movement in China out of touch with or isolated from the proletarian movement in other countries, and particularly the Soviet Union's struggle against imperialism, would be destined to fail. But it was his conviction that, even after the triumph of socialist revolutions in a number of countries, the need for internationalist unity not only does not diminish but, on the contrary, intensifies. "It is the duty of socialist states," Li Dazhao said, "to help one another to advance together."

In the summer of 1924, Li Dazhao took part in the work of the 5th Comintern Congress in Moscow. During his several months' stay in the Soviet Union and as a result of meeting working people from various cities in the land of the soviets, Li Dazhao saw for himself the internationalism of the Soviet people and their sincere sympathy toward the Chinese working people. Until the end of his life, therefore, he went on appealing for a strengthening of alliance and friendship with the Soviet people.

Li Dazhao's stance as a convinced Communist, determined fighter for the cause of liberating the Chinese people from national and social oppression, and good friend of the Soviet Union brought the fierce wrath of Chinese reaction and international imperialism upon him. On 6 April 1927 he was arrested in Beijing and 3 weeks later, on 28 April, he was executed along with a group of his comrades.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and profound belief in the historical liberating mission of the working class and the need for a durable alliance and friendship with the people of the Soviet Union are the main political legacy bequeathed by Li Dazhao to his people and his party. Soviet people honor the Chinese people's glorious son, Li Dazhao, who was a true friend of our country.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP APPROVES TIKHVINSKIY PRC VISIT

OW310041 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held an enlarged meeting in Moscow on 29 October and approved the activities carried out in China by the delegation of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society headed by Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The delegation went to China to take part in activities marking the 35th anniversary of founding the China-USSR Friendship Association at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association.

In their speeches at the enlarged meeting, members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society said that the society will continue to make contributions in the future to promote friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and China.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUNAYEV DELEGATION IN JAPAN

Meeting With Business Leaders

LD301938 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union invariably declares for the development of relations of genuine goodneighbourliness and mutual confidence with Japan. A role of considerable importance is played in this by the development of mutually advantageous commercial and economic ties between the two countries. Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said this at a meeting with the leadership of Japan Federation of Economic Organisations.

An exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions connected with commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries was held during a conversation in which the federation's President Yashihiro Inayama and other leaders of the business circles took part from the Japanese side. Business contacts markedly consolidated between the Soviet Union and Japan in the seventies, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said. Quite good results have been achieved in the development of economic cooperation in connection with the development of natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. A range of large-scale projects on a compensation basis has been undertaken and implemented. Satisfactory results achieved, positive experience of cooperation accumulated over many years are, undoubtedly, a consequence of objectively operating factors that promote the development of bilateral business ties, as well as of the efforts of the business circles both from the Japanese and Soviet side, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

The Soviet side has always been and remains a reliable trading partner, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said further. However, setbacks in the commercial and economic relations between the two countries under the influence of circumstantial factors were noticed in the recent years. As a result of this Japan, that not so long ago rated second among industrialised capitalist countries for the volume of trade with the USSR, has now retreated to the fifth place. The Soviet Union proceeds from the view that commercial and economic relations must be built on an equitable and mutually advantageous basis, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said. It should be absolutely clear that the Soviet Union is not going to foist cooperation on anyone, Japan included, he said.

We are capable of solving our tasks on our own, without a recourse to outside assistance. A joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation is to be held late this year, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said. It must become an important step toward the consolidation of commercial and economic relations of the two countries. It is particularly important that the coming discussion should not be limited to an exchange of opinions in the form of generalised rough drafts but should be filled with quite concrete contents that would make it possible to promote Soviet-Japanese ties effectively. The Soviet Union is prepared for broad mutually advantageous cooperation and is convinced that there exist considerable reserves for its progressive development given, naturally, that the Japanese side is also striving for this, he said in conclusion.

President of Japan Federation of Economic Organisations Yoshihiro Inayama said that Japanese business circles are striving for the development of commercial and economic ties with the USSR, for the widening of bilateral cooperation. Considerable experience of this cooperation has accumulated in relations between the two countries.

Representatives of the business circles are now engaged in vigorous preparations for a conference of the Japanese-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese committees for economic cooperation to be held next December. The Japanese side attaches much significance to it, he said. We are striving to ensure that the coming meeting is a success and achieves good results, Yoshihiro Inayama said.

Kunayev Addresses Embassy Reception

LD302002 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 30 TASS -- Correspondents Viktor Zatsepin and Sergey Logachev reporting: The Soviet Union is earnestly striving for amicable, genuinely good-neighbor relations with Japan. This is our principled policy which is not subject to temporal influences. The Soviet side has reaffirmed that more than once at the highest level, said Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. He spoke at a reception at the Soviet Embassy here in honor of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., now on a visit in Japan.

It is known that the positions of the Soviet Union and Japan do not coincide on every issues, and still we feel no political allergy to Japan and believe that our two countries could actively cooperate in the international scene to the benefit of preserving and consolidating peace, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said. To set our relations right, to remove everything extraneous which hinders them from developing and growing richer -- this, in our opinion, is a principal task of the present day. The parliaments of the Soviet Union and Japan could do a lot to promote that.

Conversations with statesmen and public figures of Japan, members of the business community and people in the arts have shown that in your country the need of positive changes in relations with the Soviet Union is recognized, too. I would like to assure you, Dinmukhamed Kunayev emphasised, that Japan's practical steps toward these aims will always meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. Regrettably, the international climate still remains severe. That is why at the present time, like never before, calls for constructive efforts of all those who treasure peace and security on earth. Joint action could promote the resolution of such pressing international problems as cessation of the arms race, disarmament, and prevention of a nuclear holocaust, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said.

All nations and peoples are interested in preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race and consolidating peace. Japan, the world's first country to suffer from nuclear weapons, could have its weighty say here. I am convinced, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said, that constructive cooperation of the Soviet Union and Japan could become one of the major elements of an enduring peace in Asia and the world over. In any case the Soviet Union is prepared for that.

Meeting With JSP Chairman

LD311031 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 31 TASS -- A visit to Japan of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by the member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Dinmukhamed Kunayev is going on.

Today Dinmukhammed Kunayev, as well as members of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov and Vadim Zagladin also included in the delegation, met with the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan [JSP] Masashi Ishibashi. During the talk they exchanged views on questions connected with Soviet-Japanese relations and ties between the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan.

TASS Cites KYODO Interview

LD310918 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 31 TASS -- We view our visit as a very lofty mission. We consider the task of the delegation of the supreme body of state power of the USSR to be to promote the activisation, development, and extension of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, said in an interview to the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN. He leads the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet paying a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Parliament.

We believe it to be very important. Japan is not merely our close neighbour but a power the weight and role of which in the world economy and politics must not be underestimated. Meetings and conversations with Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, heads of the chambers of the Japanese parliament, members of parliament and representatives of the public and the business community were very instructive and, we think, useful. They made it possible to compare notes as regards ways further to build our relations in the complex situation of the present-day world. It was not on all matters that our viewpoints were identical, but, perhaps, no one expected them to be. But we were unanimous that it is both possible and necessary to develop good and stable relations between our countries.

Regrettably, certain mistrust and even wariness of the policy of the other side still make themselves felt in Soviet-Japanese relations, the leader of the Soviet delegation said. We believe that the most effective way to overcome this situation and to establish relations of mutual trust and goodwill is the steady development of practical Soviet-Japanese contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation in every possible direction. The Soviet Union would like our relations to be truly goodneighbourly and mutually beneficial cooperation to grow in every area. This is our principled and consistent course.

Recently, collected speeches and articles by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, were published in Japan. Konstantin Chernenko wrote a special address to the Japanese reader, supplying a clear picture of the Soviet Union's approach to the present-day and future of Soviet-Japanese relations.

What is the essence of our line? In politics it is the enrichment of ties and contacts at every level, it is energetic joint efforts to expand the contractual basis of our relations. It is the joint development on a bilateral or a multilateral basis of a number of concrete concerted steps on the military activity of states in the Far East with a view to lessening mutual suspicion and to strengthening mutual trust.

In trade and the economy it is the substantial expansion of mutually beneficial business contacts and cooperation. The potentialities of our two countries are truly immense in this respect. In culture is is the expansion of our contacts. As Konstantin Chernenko said, "Interest in each other's culture and knowledge of the spiritual heritage of each people constitute the direct path to the heart and reason."

There is, perhaps, no need to say how much the establishment of relations of trust and goodwill would mean to our countries. I think that development in this direction would provide proper conditions for the achievement of reasonable mutually acceptable accords also on those problems which today are hard to resolve.

Touching upon the Soviet peace initiatives, the leader of the Soviet delegation stated: "The USSR is doing and will continue to do everything within its power to check the ongoing arms race and to prevent the world from sliding towards nuclear catastrophe." We reject any attempt to make people accustomed to the thought that a nuclear conflict in some "limited," "localised," "sustained" or any other version is admissible and consider such attempts not only harmful but extremely dangerous. Our country will unflaggingly continue to make efforts for peace and for the happiness of mankind.

In these efforts the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with all the countries and peoples sincerely seeking these noble objectives. And of course, we would be gladdened by collaboration in seeking these goals with such a large and prestigious state as our neighbour, Japan.

The Soviet Union is an enthusiastic proponent of the universal and complete disarmament of states under strict international control. Our country advocates the complete elimination and prohibition of all the types of nuclear weapons. Proposals to this effect were already made long ago and we are prepared to begin talks on them at any moment.

In the present-day situation, until these cardinal questions have not been resolved, [as received] the Soviet Union suggests that agreement be reached on a number of major practical steps leading to this goal. These include a freeze on the existing nuclear arms arsenals, primarily on the part of the USA and the USSR, with a view to their further reduction; the adoption by the nuclear powers of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (as the USSR has already done for its part); complete cessation of all the nuclear weapon tests; prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

You know, perhaps, that quite recently the Soviet head of state, Konstantin Chernenko, addressed the leadership of the United States of America with the proposal that the sincerity of Washington's peaceable statements be backed and that agreement be reached with the Soviet Union on the above questions of immense importance to strengthening world peace.

We understand that the Japanese people, who lived through the horror of the use of nuclear weapons during the U.S. bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, cannot be indifferent to the threat of world nuclear war. We would like to draw your attention to our proposal on the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese agreement on guarantees which could record the Soviet Union's obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan and Japan's obligation strictly and consistently to respect the three "non-nuclear" principles proclaimed by it, namely, not to produce, not to acquire, and not to introduce nuclear weapons. Our peoples are unanimous that the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must not be repeated in any version and in any part of the world, Dinmukhamed Kunayev said.

Asked about his impressions of the visit to Japan, the leader of the Soviet delegation said: "Ancient and refined Japanese culture is well-known in our country. We have seen a good deal and got unforgettable impressions. We have also got convinced that the Soviet people and the Japanese are united by an ardent desire for a lasting world peace."

JAPAN'S NAKASONE REELECTED LDP PARTY LEADER

LD310728 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo October 31 TASS -- Yasuhiro Nakasone has been re-elected today chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party at a meeting of the Liberal-Democratic MP's. This means that he will serve as prime minister for another term as his party has the majority in parliament. Today the present cabinet is expected to resign and a new government will be announced in the evening.

JAPAN SEIZES SOVIET TRAWLER FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

OW301051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Oct. 30 KYODO -- Japanese maritime safety authorities Tuesday seized and laid a fine on a 455-ton Soviet fishing trawler on charges of illegal fishing off Hokkaido. Officials of the Japanese patrol ship Tsugaru boarded the Soviet vessel Kazbek operating about 53 kilometers off Akkeshi, eastern Hokkaido, and found the trawler had failed to record entries in its log correctly.

Capt. Valentin Vladimirovich Korotich of the Soviet trawler admitted the irregularity in the log writing, Japanese officials said. The Japanese authorities will release the Soviet ship upon receiving a written guarantee from the Soviet embassy that the 750,000 yen (about 3,050 dollars) fine will be paid. The authorities specifically charged the Soviet trawler with failure to record in its log its sardine catch in nearby waters on Monday. The same Soviet trawler was seized by the Japanese side in waters off Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, on a similar charge in November 1977, officials said. The trawler was the fifth Soviet fishing boat to be taken into custody off Japan this year under the provisional bilateral fishing accord, the officials added.

SOVIETS SEIZE JAPANESE BOAT OFF KURILE ISLANDS

OW301301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Oct. 30 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat with a crew of 18 was seized by Soviet authorities in the waters of the northern Kurile Islands last Friday, according to a report reaching here Tuesday afternoon. Soviet patrolmen seized the fishing boat, Fukuju Maru No. 38 of the Ochiishi Fishery Cooperative of Nemuro, eastern Hokkaido, apparently on charges of trespassing in Soviet waters, the report said. The report, which came from the fishing boat's fellow vessel, said the boat was towed away probably to Paramushir Island of the Kuriles.

The seized boat left Nemuro port on October 24 to fish for cod. Another Japanese cod boat was taken into custody by the Soviets in the same area last March, Maritime Safety Agency officials said.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM302115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow:]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member, deputy premier of the Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister, was in Moscow 16-18 October en route home from New York. The guest was greeted and seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

INDIRA GANDHI ASSASSINATED IN NEW DELHI

Assassination Attempt

LD310715 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- An assassination attempt was made on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the morning today. The news agencies PTI and UNI reported that at 9 hours 20 minutes local time, as Indira Gandhi was proceeding from her residence to her office, two unidentified men, dressed in the uniform of the prime minister's guards, fired at her with automatic arms. Indira Gandhi received eight to ten wounds, mostly in the stomach as well as in the chest.

She was rushed to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences where doctors immediately started an operation. The news agencies reported that Indira Gandhi is in critical condition.

The prime minister's son Rajiv Gandhi, general secretary of the ruling party, interrupted his stay in Calcutta and immediately flew to Delhi.

Members of the Indian Government arrived at the hospital where Indira Gandhi is staying.

Gandhi Dies

LD310838 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi died today following an attempt on her life carried out this morning by unidentified persons who have penetrated into the territory of her residence disguised as bodyguards, PTI news agency has reported.

Further on Assassination

LD311003 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 31 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has died from wounds following a villainous attempt on her life today morning, the Press Trust of India (PTI) has reported. According to the agency, several attackers, dressed as bodyguards, opened pistol and submachine gun fire as Indira Gandhi was heading from her residence to her office. The head of the Indian Government received not less than eight bullet wounds. The assassins have been arrested. The Indian news agencies PTI and UNI report that they belong to an extremist Sikh grouping.

President Zail Singh of India, winding up a tour of several countries, immediately flew to New Delhi today.

UNI news agency reports that the Cabinet of Ministers of India will gather for an emergency session in the afternoon to discuss the current situation.

Numerous telegrams and statements by political and public figures of the country condemning the perfidious assassination of the head of the Indian Government are pouring in from various Indian states.

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD310054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Indian Minister of Defense Chavan arrived in Moscow today for an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by USSR Minister of Defense Industry Finogenov; Minister of Shipbuilding Industry Belousov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense; and other officials. Also in the welcoming party was Nurul Hasan, the Indian ambassador in the USSR.

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN WORKERS, PEASANTS

OW310259 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 30 October in its afternoon Novosti newscast carries a 2-minute video report from Afghanistan by special correspondent Leonid Zolotarevskiy devoted to a meeting in Kabul of Babrak Karmal and other Afghan party leaders with workers and peasants.

As the camera pans the meeting hall and members of the meeting's presidium, which includes Karmal, Zolotarevskiy says: "In the public and political life of Afghanistan, the approach of a significant date, the 20th anniversary of the formation of the People's Democratic Party, is felt more distinctly every day. In connection with the upcoming jubilee, which coincides with the 5th anniversary of the beginning of the new stage of the April Revolution, a meeting of party leaders with leading workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia was held in Kabul."

As the camera zooms in to show a medium shot of Karmal speaking from a rostrum, Zolotarevskiy says: "Babrak Karmal delivered a major speech at the meeting. The Afghan leader positively assessed the course of the fulfillment of production plans and noted the marked successes of industry and agriculture and achievements during party and state construction. People's rule has strengthened in local areas and the prestige of the party has grown.

"At the same time, Comrade Karmal pointed out the need to strengthen party, state, and economic discipline and in connection with this, to create an orderly system of control. Great attention was paid to problems associated with further intensifying the struggle against the brutal counterrevolutionary attacks by groups of mercenaries, armed and trained by agents of imperialism and regional reaction.

The video report ends with interviews with an Afghan worker and peasant on their impressions of the meeting.

LIFE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN PORTRAYED

LD301913 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 29 October carries a 45-minute documentary program entitled "Faithful Sons of the Fatherland" pegged to the 10th anniversary of the order "For Services to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces". The program includes interviews with Soviet engineering officers on their work in Afghanistan, particularly in clearing mines, and showing clips of water crossing operations and exercises.

The program begins with film of a military band playing, with captions saying the order "For Services to the Homeland in the USSR Armed Forces", instituted on 28 October 1974, is "awarded to servicemen in the Soviet Army, Navy, border guards and internal troops for successes achieved in combat and political training."

The video cuts to show recruits on call-up day being addressed by their commander and saying farewell to their friends and relatives. Correspondent Galina Ulyanova then interviews some of the recruits and their mothers.

The program then goes on to show a soldier with a minedetector unearthing and deactivating a mine, and showing a mine with the English words "anti-personnel mine" written on the side. The camera then switches to show the three officers featured throughout the program: Captain Nikolay Gus, Major Valeriy Ratko, and Colonel Gennadiy Loshkarev. This is followed by clips of tractor trucks lowering pontoons into a stretch of water and a tank moving onto a pontoon bridge. Col Loshkarev is then shown seated with a group of young soldiers to whom he is describing the types of mines found in Afghanistan. Loshkarev says: "The dushmans in Afghanistan use many different types of mines. Those encountered most often are made in Italy. Here is one. It is known as the TS-2.5. You can judge how many of them are supplied by the West by the latest figures available. This spring, in the Orgun area, subunits of the Afghan Army seized 3,000 Italian-made mines -- big ones, the TS-6-1, and these TS-2.5s.

The program then goes on to show old footage about the life of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. After this, correspondent Galina Ulyanova interviews the three officers Gus, Ratko, and Loshkarev. She asks Loshkarev how he was awarded his order. Loshkarev explains that, together with the other two officers, his job was to deactivate explosive objects found on roads, in villages, installations, and schools. Loshkarev says: "We gave a lot of assistance. They [the enemy] are doing their utmost to prevent the revolution from making progress. After all, 40,000 trained mercenaries are being infiltrated into Afghanistan every year. The United States has already given the enemy more than $300 million. It is supplying them with new kinds of weapons as well as material aid, and undertaking every kind of measure. Nothing stops them from trying to achieve their aims: brutalities, inhuman actions, and crimes. It is terrible to recall some of the episodes from our service in Afghanistan. I saw a 4-year-old girl brought to our unit by peasants asking for urgent medical aid. Her leg was missing and she was torn up by shrapnel." Col Gus then describes how he helped clear a road and repair a bridge. Ratko describes how soldiers helped villagers clear irrigation ditches of mud and stones, and Gus describes how they set up a power generator for a village that had never had electricity before.

The program then shows still pictures of the presentation of medals to the three officers, followed by a clip without narration of a river crossing exercise, followed by a poem by Loshkarev on the valor of sappers.

The program then continues with movie footage showing an officer standing on a floating platform. He explains that the platform is a ferry for military equipment and says the helmsman is practising maneuvering the ferry. The camera shows a truck with a folded metal structure mounted on its chassis; this unfolds to produce a bridge span. The officer describes the operation, naming the vehicle as a TMM bridge-layer, noting that a number of spans can be used to quickly make a bridge more than 50 meters long. The camera then shows an amphibious vehicle crossing the water and an armored vehicle firing rockets.

The camera then cuts to show soldiers sitting in a circle listening to a soldier playing a guitar and singing. Correspondent Ulyanova then talks with Loshkarev about his early service and his life in a tent.

The program ends by showing young men arriving to sign on for military service, with earlier shots from the program, and flowers being laid at a military memorial.

SRV'S THACH LAYS WREATH AT LENIN MAUSOLEUM

LD301610 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is in our country for an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation, and the officials accompanying him visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum today and laid a wreath. The guests observed a minute's silence to honor the memory of the founder of the CPSU and the world's first socialist state. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall. The guests honored the memory of Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism for lasting peace on earth.

USSR CONSTRUCTING TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR VIETNAMESE

LD292109 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- A vocational school at a hydro-power project, Hoabinh, will train skilled workers for all power-generating facilities in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The school is being built with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. Soviet architects have produced a design of the educational establishment, and its construction is currently under way. A TASS correspondent has learnt this at the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training.

The Soviet Union will provide the school with teaching aids and equipment. The school will train 800 students at a time. It will train electricians, assembly-men, builders, mechanics and metal-workers. The construction of an industrial teachers' training college for the mechanisation of agriculture has been started with Soviet assistance in Vietnam. Its graduates will require diplomas of specialised secondary education.

The designing and construction of educational establishments to train skilled workers is one of the directions of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. Several schools of this kind are already operating in Vietnam. These are, in particular, a construction school in Sanhua and an agricultural school in Ninhbinh. Leavers of a school in Vongby work in the coal mining industry. A Phutho school trains specialists in metal-working.

The cooperation programme gives much attention to modernization of the material land technical base of the system of vocational training in Vietnam. Soviet specialists join Vietnamese colleagues in the assembly of [word indistinct] at the educational centres.

AUSTRALIAN PETITION CALLS FOR U.S. BASES' REMOVAL

LD301604 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Canberra October 30 TASS -- Some 200,000 Australians put their signatures to a declaration calling for removing all U.S. military bases from Australian territory and barring ships and aircraft with nuclear weapons on board from the country.

Copies of this declaration were handed over today by the Australian Confederation for Disarmament and Peace to the government and the leading Australian political parties and also were sent to embassies of the United States, Britain, France and several other countries.

PONOMAREV DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES WITH FRENCH GROUP

PM301241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With French Parliamentarians"]

[Text] On 25 October a meeting began in the Kremlin between delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions and the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were: delegation head B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; L.M. Zamyatin, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet at Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; G.A. Arbatov, Z.M. Kruglova, S.A. Losev, P.A. Naumov, A.M. Subbotin, and S.V. Chervonenko, members of the foreign affairs commissions; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate chief.

On the French side were: delegation head C. Estier, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission; (V. Neyyerts), secretary of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission; and G. Vadepied, L. Odru, (K.J. Markyus), J. Blanc, and L. Dupuis, National Assembly deputies.

Opening the meeting, B.N. Ponomarev noted that it coincides with a jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet Union. This is grounds for mentioning that whenever the USSR and France have been together over these 60 years, it has benefitted both countries and peoples. Suffice it to mention the Soviet Union's decisive role in the rout of German fascism and the liberation of France. We continue to advocate good relations with France and want our countries to vigorously oppose the danger of war hanging over mankind. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to achieve this aim.

The talks in Moscow in June between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and F. Mitterrand, president of France, were of great importance to Soviet-French relations. The USSR's stance on major international questions and on the question of relations between the USSR and France was clearly expounded at the talks. This creates new opportunities for better mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and France and for the development of their cooperation in the sphere of the economy and scientific-technical and cultural ties.

All the facts of modern life show that a further increase in tension is occurring. The situation is becoming increasingly dangerous. The material prerequisites for a nuclear war are rapidly increasing. Everyone recognizes this and is expressing concern. However, it is not enough just to state instances which intensify the heightened danger. We must be entirely clear about the cause of the increased threat of nuclear war and about how we must seek to eliminate it. Some people talk about the two superpowers -- the USSR and the United States -- being responsible for the tension. This approach contradicts the real facts. The Soviet Union is countering the militarist U.S. and NATO course with a constructive and realistic alternative.

We are convinced that peace can only be guaranteed by halting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and by lowering the level of military confrontation. This is the aim of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

The other day, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions, put forward proposals which, if implemented, would pave the way for an end to the arms race and the prevention of nuclear conflict. People of goodwill the world over welcome these proposals. I will mention them.

First, the Soviet Union proposes embarking on talks aimed at elaborating and concluding agreements on preventing the militarization of space, including total renunciation of antisatellite systems, with a mutual moratorium imposed on tests and deployment of space weapons the day the talks start. This has been the wording of our proposal from the very start.

We know France's position on the question of space. Consultations have revealed the similarity of our countries' approaches, and this creates prerequisites for collaboration between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of preventing an arms race in space.

Second, it is proposed that the nuclear powers impose a quantitative and qualitative freeze on all their existing nuclear armaments. This would halt the nuclear arms race. Our proposal is addressed to all the nuclear powers, including France. The Soviet Government is proposing that the freeze should be started primarily by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Furthermore, our country's premise is that there is a real possibility of accomplishing the elaboration of an agreement on the total and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. If there are not tests, the weapons will not be improved and a brake will be put on the nuclear arms race. This proposal concerns all the nuclear powers, but it is addressed first and foremost to the United States.

Finally, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed and is proposing again that the nuclear powers follow our example and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first.

These proposals constitute the hub of a broader range of proposals which we call norms of behavior for the nuclear powers. The adoption of these proposals, or at least of some of them, could contribute to a considerable improvement in the international situation, take the heat out of the international situation, and pave the way for gradual movement toward finally getting down to stopping the arms race.

The production of chemical weapons is a dangerous sphere of the arms race. The Soviet Union has submitted a propsal on concluding a convention on banning chemical weapons and liquidating all stocks of them under strict international control, as well as ridding Europe of these weapons.

Of the other proposals, I would like to mention the Soviet proposal on limiting and substantially reducing military expenditures, the proposal on concluding a treaty on reciprocal nonuse of military forces and maintenance of relations of peace between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, and many others. The improvement of the climate could be aided by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. The USSR has put forward a wide range of proposals at the conference.

As for questions relating to the prospects of resuming talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, I would like to say that the U.S. Administration deliberately broke off the talks. We insist on an end to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and state that if measures are taken resulting in the withdrawal of the missiles that have been deployed, simultaneous steps will be taken to cancel the retaliatory measures.

This will create a basis for resuming talks aimed at achieving appropriate accords on ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

This is the line in international affairs championed by the Soviet state and our Communist Party. This line meets with widespread sympathy among the public abroad. Statesmen and politicians in Western and developing countries are displaying considerable interest in many of the aforementioned proposals, recognizing in them the Soviet Union's sincere desire to help improve the international situation.

However, we are now encountering another line in international affairs, a line toward further fueling confrontation, widening the arms race, and undermining the international cooperation and mutual understanding established over many years through the efforts of many states. It is the line pursued by the NATO bloc and, above all, by the bloc's leading power -- the United States.

No matter what sphere of international life we touch on and no matter what part of the world we are discussing, we see everywhere the U.S. desire to subordinate everything to its interests and we see everywhere gross and dangerous manifestations of strong-arm tactics. The United States has developed an arms race of unparalleled dimensions. Basically, the entire world has been declared a zone of U.S. "vital interests." In an overtly cynical way the United States is interfering in other countries' internal affairs and trying to tell people what way of life they should choose. The U.S. Administration is also crude and unceremonious toward international organizations such as the United Nations, UNESCO, and others.

The U.S. Government is trying to disrupt the economic and trade ties that have been established between countries over many years and to impose its narrow, egotistical concepts of trade and damage the economies of the socialist and developing countries. The interests of U.S. allies -- West European companies and firms -- are also being hit.

The start of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe had the most devastating effect on the international situation. By endeavoring to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles the U.S. leaders and their NATO allies were hoping to secure a one-sided military advantage over the Soviet Union. The Soviet leadership repeatedly warned that our country would not permit this and that if NATO's plans were implemented appropriate countermeasures would be taken on our part.

France's position on this question is most regrettable. As K.U. Chernenko said at his meeting with President F. Mitterrand, "We do not identify France with the countries deploying U.S. missiles. However, governments which are not having any U.S. missiles deployed in their countries but are actively backing plans for their deployment also have a responsibility."

The U.S. Government is also taking steps in another, extremely dangerous direction. I am referring to the creation of space weapons systems, so-called "star wars" weapons. Efforts are being made to guarantee that the U.S. side can make a first strike with impunity. But this is not the whole story. I am also referring to the placing of new types of offensive weapons in space -- weapons designed to hit targets on earth from space. The USSR has submitted at the UN session a detailed proposal on the impermissibility of the militarization of space.

The United States is also creating more and more new types of chemical weapons and deploying them in such a way so they can be used quickly. This means that chemical as well as nuclear weapons are being deployed primarily on European soil, in particular in the FRG.

The creation of new types of so-called conventional but, nonetheless, equally dangerous weapons is proceeding at top speed, and the pacesetters are the United States and NATO.

In this connection, we must be frank and say that we and our people are concerned that France is also actively participating in the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. A propaganda campaign is being waged in the country to plug the myth of the "Soviet military threat" put about by Atlantic circles.

West Germany has been given a special role to perform in the arms race in Europe. This is an extremely dangerous line. It is well known that neither militarism nor revanchism has been eradicated in the FRG. There are forces active in the FRG that are questioning the postwar political and territorial setup. It is one thing to have fine, good-neighborly relations with the FRG and to develop economic, cultural, and other ties in the interests of peace and of bringing the peoples closer together. It is another thing to aid the buildup of West Germany's military potential. Yet this is the direction of certain steps France is taking, in particular the Western European Union's decision, on France's initiative, to remove the restrictions on FRG production of heavy (nonnuclear) types of weapons.

Proceeding on the basis of its principled policy, the Soviet Union proposed resolute condemnation of the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other countries and peoples. To that end a Soviet proposal "On the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states" was submitted for examination by the UN General Assembly as an important and urgent matter.

A political settlement in the Near East conflict can only be achieved by collective efforts involving all interested parties, including the PLO, and taking into account the legitimate rights and interests of the region's peoples.

Our country is advocating an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Central America, where a military conflagration could flare up around Nicaragua as a result of Washington's endeavors. The constructive proposals by Nicaragua and Cuba and the "Contadora Group" states' initiatives create the possibility of a political settlement of the Nicaragua situation. The Soviet Union also supports the efforts of other states in the direction of seeking peaceful ways of solving the problems that exist in Central America. We believe the Soviet Union and France could usefully collaborate on the matter of eliminating hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, in particular the Near East and Central America.

It must be said that all the NATO countries' military preparations and their policy of aggression are causing tremendous anxiety among the broad people's masses. Throughout the world, and above all in Europe, millions of people are protesting the arms race and the danger of nuclear war. Furthermore, this movement is growing year by year and month by month. You know of the antiwar and antimissile demonstrations in the FRG involving hundreds of thousands of citizens. You know of the heroic struggle of the British women at the Greenham Common base and the dozens of actions outside the U.S. White House; public tribunals are being set up to charge those who are responsible for the war danger, and many others things are happening. The antiwar movement in France is intensifying. In the Netherlands the people managed to get the government not to agree to deploy U.S. missiles on its soil.

Parliamentary deputies must heed the will of the peoples and endeavor to halt the race toward nuclear catastrophe.

Soviet parliamentarians are discharging their duty to the people of our country and to the other peoples and are actively struggling for peace and for common security. This is expressed in the Soviet leadership's activity in the international arena. Late last year the USSR's supreme state organ, the Supreme Soviet, adopted the following appeal to the governments, parliaments, and peoples of the world:

"The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declares that the Soviet Union does not encroach on any country's security -- either in the West or in the East. It wants to live in peace with all countries and to put into practice the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems."

French delegation head C. Estier stressed that in the complicated international situation regular annual meetings between parliamentarians contribute to mutual understanding and create better conditions for bilateral relations. This meeting, he said, will serve this cause well.

It was agreed to continue the exchange of opinions at the next meeting.

'CONSULTATIONS' WITH ITALY HELD ON MIDDLE EAST

LD302302 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Soviet-Italian consultations on the situation in the Middle East were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today.

The Italian side was represented by C. Liotta, director of the Department of the Middle East at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Soviet side -- by V. Polyakov, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

C. Liotta was received by A.G. Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

LEVIN COMMENTS ON ROME WEU COUNCIL MEETING

LD310208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A meeting of parliamentarians from the seven countries in the Western European Union [WEU] has been held in Rome. As the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports, plans were approved for increasing the activity of this union, which was elaborated at a session of the WEU Council. At the microphone for a news commentary is Viktor Levin:

The WEU was formed in 1955, and Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany jointed it. Although for a long time this union existed more on paper than in reality, it has now been decided to sharply increase its activity. At the end of last week the foreign and defense ministers of the seven countries met in Rome and agreed that the union should play a more noticeable role. What role? The statement agreed upon in the Italian capital answers that question. First and foremost, it envisages the revival of the military affairs consultative group, which the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST saw as an attempt to strengthen the position of the European NATO participants within that bloc. The British GUARDIAN for its part specified that in the schemes of its members the WEU should become NATO's European stronghold and not compete with NATO.

It is thought that the WEU today has no such intention. The United States has for a long time persistenly posed the question that the Europeans should take upon themselves a more substantial burden of both military expenditure and of militaristic preparations, although I would note -- in parentheses -- that there was no basis for reproach and its partners fulfilled the role allocated to them by the Pentagon. The United States wants more, and so the WEU is expressing readiness to play a growing role. But this is the question: Why has the WEU made this decision just now? Why is it now that the union has decided to come out of its lethargic slumber?

The ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch from Rome notes that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher delivered a report on the decisions of the WEU Council to the parliamentarians. Regardless of what led those sitting on the Council to entrust Genscher with making the fundamental report, this very fact reflects the role of the FRG in the WEU. Quite recently, its Council lifted restrictions imposed on the FRG in the sphere of production of missiles and strategic bombers, and there and then the Union began to function at a higher speed. Precisely the FRG, which of late has been picking up the United States' militaristic ideas almost even before they have been pronounced in Washington, is striving to use the WEU for their implementation, and the FRG favors greater activity by the union.

Washington is content today. Yet another instrument for executing militaristic plans has been obtained. But for Europe -- not just Eastern, but Western Europe as well, this promises nothing good.

TASS REPORTS KOHL-MITTERRAND MEETING IN BONN

LD310157 Moscow TASS in English 2254 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn October 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

Two-day French-West German summit political consultations have ended in the West German city of Bad-Kreuznach. They were held with the participation of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand and other statesmen of the two countries.

Main attention at the consultations was devoted to the cooperation of the two countries in the military-political field. The sides reached agreement, in particular, on a joint implementation of the project for the creation of a spy satellite, further work to design a West European carrier rocket "Ariane", and on cooperation in the U.S. outer space programmes. As the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSHAU points out, in participating in the implementation of expensive projects of military character, and, above all, Washington's outer space programmes, Bonn wishes to "get access to advanced technology".

The foreign and defence ministers of the FRG and France have "welcomed" the decisions of the session of the Council of the West European Union in Rome on stepping up the activities of that alliance, and declared for a further broadening of cooperation between the WEU countries in the field of arms manufacture.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN VIEWS U.S., USSR ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD302032 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Amman October 30 TASS -- Washington cannot be an unbiased arbiter in a Middle East settlement, as the USA maintains close ties with Israel, its partner in the strategic alliance, Jordanian King Husayn said in an interview with the newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT. King Husayn welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative to convene an international conference on the Middle East and stressed that such a forum is the sole means for a settlement in the region.

The head of the Jordanian state also pointed out that a resolution of the Palestinian problem is unthinkable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAELI POLICIES CONDEMNED

LD291743 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes: Hardly had U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking in the Park Avenue synagogue in New York City, sung the praises of Israel for what he said were its courageous and broad efforts to combat terrorism and what he billed as its invaluable contribution to getting that problem solved as a report came from Tel Aviv about another bloody crime committed against Arab civilians when Zionist bandits attacked a bus with Palestinians, killing one youth and wounding eight other passengers.

As if at the word of command, both Washington and Tel Aviv set about trying to present this outrageous act of terrorism as perpetrated by an isolated bunch of fanatics. Cut out the effort, misters. No slick propaganda phrasemongering can conceal the criminal essence of crusading Zionism which, relying on the unreserved support of the United States, has determined the appearance of the state of Israel from the very first day of its existence.

The present-day bandit-type Zionist squads have their roots in the "storm trooper units" patterned on those in Hitlerite Germany, which have been formed to terrorize the indigenous population of Arab lands and gained infamy with their heinous atrocities. The heavily-armed thugs from the Hagana and Irgun detachments and the Stern group were commanded by the selfsame leaders of the Likud bloc, who are at the helm of the Israeli ship also today, namely Yitzhaq Shamir, Ariel Sharon, Moshe Arens and company.

Their record includes the extermination of all inhabitants of the Arab village of Deir Yasin, the shooting of the peasants from the village of Kafr-Qasim and hundreds of similar acts of terrorism. Their record also includes the tragedy of the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps, which has shocked the entire civilized world.

The road trodden by the "fathers" of the Zionist state is now followed by their spiritual kin from the extreme right-wing organization Gush Emunim (the Symbol of Faith). In the name of creating a "greater Israel" in its biblical frontiers its members wage a real armed struggle against the Arab population and are invariably involved in the terror campaigns mounted on Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Gush Emunim is not at all a handful of fanatics but a powerful, professional and well-funded organization, as it was described by the Israeli paper JERUSALEM POST.

When defining the essence of Zionism, American lawyer M. Sulzberger wrote that it lay in the striving to destroy the people living in Palestine and deprive them of any right to self-government, by replacing it with foreigners' will. In other words, it is genocide carried out by all means, including state terrorism.

Commenting on the bandit attack on the Palestinian bus, the American television network ABC said that the problem of the West Bank of the River Jordan had again risen in all its acuity. Innocent people would go on being killed there until a political solution to the problem was found, it said. But neither Washington nor Tel Aviv are going to look for such a solution. As the U.S. secretary of state said in the New York synagogue, the worst the U.S. could do would be to change its policy in the Middle East, which was based on certain principles. Those principles, in his own words, are support for Israel at all cost, that is support for the policy of terrorism it executes on a large scale.

U.S. SEEN LOSING CREDIBILITY AS MIDEAST MEDIATOR

LD291813 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 84

[From the "International Panorama" program]

[Text] Let us turn to the Middle East. During a recent trip to that region, Pentagon chief Weinberger, in talks with Arab leaders, hinted that once the Presidential elections are over in the United States, there will be less need to take into account pressure from the Zionist lobby, which now, on the eve of the elections, both Presidential contenders have to humor. Then, supposedly, Washington will be able to give more attention to the Arab countries' needs.

This is apparently an attempt to reanimate the so-called Reagan plan for the Middle East, once rejected by the majority of Arab states. The Reagan administration is once again trying to impose itself as a mediator between Israel and the Arabs. However, Washington has already compromised itself too much. The Arabs are convinced that if changes do take place in U.S. policy, they will always be in Israel's favor. However much the United States coaxes the leaders of the so-called moderate Arab regimes, they also realize that U.S. policy in the Middle East contradicts the national interests of the Arab peoples. Thus, in an interview with the American television company CNN, King Husayn of Jordan said: The situation in the Middle East has reached a stage where we can say with full justification that the United States has lost our confidence and cannot play the part of a mediator in a settlement process." Nevertheless, Washington is not losing hope of imposing its strategy on certain Arab countries. The calculation is simple: to make use of disagreements among the Arabs. Incidentally, viewers often ask in their letters: Since there are so many Arab countries, why are they unable to worthily repel Israeli aggression? This is explained by the fact that, first, Israel is backed by the United States, and second, there is no unity among the Arab countries. These states vary greatly; they include absolute monarchies, bourgeois democratic republics, and countries with a socialist orientation. From the past, certain traditional contradictions remain, but they do have the basis for union: their overall national interests in the struggle against Israeli expansion and American dictate. Washington and Tel Aviv are doing everything to prevent the process of consolidation of the Arab states. They are guided by the proven formula of the aggressors: divide and rule. This is the tactic they use not only for the entire region, but also in individual parts of it. This especially applies to Lebanon, where to this day internecine fighting continues.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NAMIBIAN SOLIDARITY WEEK

MB301435 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[(Aleksandr Zakrokhov) commentary]

[Text] At the initiative of the UN General Assembly, 27 October was the beginning of the international week of solidarity with the people of Namibia in their liberation struggle against the South African apartheid regime, which is presently illegally occupying the territory. Today we will listen to the comments of (Aleksandr Zakrokhov), deputy chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, on the Namibian question:

[Begin (Zakrokhov) recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] The liberation of Namibia is a major step yet to be taken in resolving the problems faced by the peoples of southern Africa. The Namibian question cannot be treated as a separate issue, but as part of a whole. The opposing factions in the southern African conflict are the liberation movements on the one hand and the South African apartheid regime on the other.

The United States and its NATO allies are doing everything in their power to maintain the South African Government's domination over Namibia. These countries, as noted by the United Nations, benefit to a large degree from Namibia's assets. These nations are siphoning three quarters of Namibia's wealth overseas. That is why Washington and Pretoria are unwilling to have Namibia gain independence under the banner of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] a liberation movement that has gained international recognition and the respect of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement as being truly representative of the Namibian people.

For its part, the Soviet Union, through the United Nations and other international forums, is campaigning for the liberation of Namibia and for the resolution of all problems facing the Namibian people in accordance with their wishes, as represented by SWAPO. The Soviet Union is supplying SWAPO, the authentic liberation movement of Namibia, with all it needs for the struggle. For instance, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee sends aid to Namibians in the form of food and clothing. Schools in the Soviet Union enroll SWAPO youth and others from various Namibian organizations. The education they get is invaluable and will assist in the development of free Namibia. Therefore, we hope that they will win their struggle and gain independence in the land of their birth. Namibia is an ongoing major issue in international conferences around the world as well as in the United Nations.

The people of the Soviet Union will do all in their power to ensure the success of the liberation struggle in Namibia. [end recording]

U.S. NSC HOLDS 'SECRET MEETING' ON C. AMERICA

LD310719 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 31 TASS -- The U.S. National Security Council [NSC] has held a secret meeting in the White House, and administration spokesmen admitted that the main question discussed at that meeting, chaired by President Reagan, had been the situation in Central America.

Although in the White House they are anxious to make the impression that it was a routine meeting which made no decisions, informed observers believe that it finally hammered out and endorsed a "package of measures" to be adopted by the United States before the forthcoming elections in Nicaragua.

Washington continues attempts either to thwart these elections or to discredit their results, without stopping short of any ways and means, including, as follows from the CIA manual for gangs of Somoza followers, assassinations of Sandinist officials.

PENTAGON DENIES TESTING TOXIC CHEMICALS IN BRAZIL

LD301624 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 30 TASS -- The Pentagon is now manoeuvering in every way to avoid responsibility for another atrocious crime perpetrated by it: more than 7,000 civilians died in the Amazon Basin in the northeast of Brazil as a result of tests of highly toxic chemicals. These barbarous experiments of the U.S. Army conducted under the pretext of "clearing the ground" for the construction of a power station wiped off two Indian tribes and did irreparable damage to animal and plant life.

Faced with these horrible facts, the U.S. Defence Department is now trying to create the impression that it was not involved in the tragedy in Brazil and in human deaths. An official spokesman for the Pentagon, for instance, refused point blank to answer a request from a TASS correspondent to comment on a press conference in Nairobi, Kenya, at which the chairwoman of the Brazilian ecological organization "Movement for Survival," Sonia Regina de Brito Pereira, has charged the USA with having conducted tests of two types of defoliants with compositions close to dioxin, a toxic chemical substance, on an area of more than 2,400 square metres near Tucurui. The Pentagon spokesman said he did not know anything about the tests. Contrary to usual practice, he bluntly refused to clarify in future any details relevant to this matter.

The Pentagon's position is not surprising. In the past it often resorted to lies and clumsy ploys to conceal the truth about its crimes. That was the case during the U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, when hundreds of thousands of innocent people died following the employment of chemical weapons by the U.S. Army in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Those barbarous weapons were used by the U.S. Army in a piratic attack on Grenada, and gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries and Salvadoran punitive troops are armed with chemical bombs and grenades of the U.S. make.

These facts forcefully expose the hypocritical character of the statements made by the incumbent U.S. Administration about its "resolve" to have chemical weapons outlawed. These statements are given the lie by the fact, moreover, that shortly after taking office President Reagan announced a gigantic programme of the "chemical rearmament" of America and called for the development of new types of chemicals under it. To all appearances, intensifying work on that programme, the Pentagon used an area in northeastern Brazil as a proving ground to test chemicals of new types.

CHERNENKO SPEAKS AT COSMONAUT AWARDS CEREMONY

LD310951 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- "The exploration of outer space is a great but very difficult undertaking. And it is being advanced by gifted, courageous and dedicated people. Every new step here is a feat," Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed in his speech at the ceremony in which decorations were presented in the Kremlin today to Cosmonauts Leonid Kizmin, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov.

"We are honouring in the Kremlin today the remarkable feat of Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Vladimir Alexeyevich Solovyev and Oleg Yuryevich Atkov, who performed the longest space flight in history, which lasted 237 days."

"Members of the Salyut-7 crew set examples of courage and professional skill as they worked in open space and carried out unique operations and experiments. It is an unforgettable page in the chronicles of space exploration. Our cosmonauts, as we see, have lasted through their unusually long space mission in good health, preserving high ability for work and enviable spirit. Presumably, they did so not without help from their own physician, who got for the first time so great a possibility to practise in weightlessness. The resident crew of the orbital station were hospitable hosts, extending a cordial welcome aboard both to their Soviet colleagues and to the Indian guest Rakesh Sharma."

"The space 'marathon' of Comrades Kizim, Solovyev and Atkov has, understandably, had tremendous scientific, technological, national economic and international political significance. It has confirmed the growing possibilities of orbital complexes for conducting plan-based studies in the interests of both fundamental and applied research. The flight has become weighty evidence of the correctness and effectiveness of the path we have chosen in developing cosmonautics. It has highlighted the reliability and high quality of Soviet space technology, the talent of those who develop it and the cosmonauts' deft skills in using it."

"Our manned stations Salyut are peaceful research laboratories. They have been visited by envoys of many countries. And they have demonstrated cohesive teamwork up there in orbit, incidentally, also in those cases where the crews included citizens of countries with different social systems. The Soviet Union consistently stands for outer space always to be an arena of fruitful cooperation rather than military rivalry. The realities are such that arms-free space is now one of the indispensable conditions of a lasting peace on earth. We proceed from this fact and, naturally, would like also other countries to adhere to this position, which is the only sensible one."

Hero of the Soviet Union Leonid Kizim was awarded the Order of Lenin and the second "Gold Star" medal for the successful accomplishment of a long space mission and the courage and heroism he had displayed during that flight. Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov were each awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal as well as the title of "Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR".

After cordially congratulating the cosmonauts on the high awards, Konstantin Chernenko said in conclusion: "I wish you sound health, happiness and fresh successes in your difficulty work to explore space to the glory of our motherland and in the name of peace and progress on earth."

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON CPSU OCTOBER PLENUM ISSUES

PM301300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: Plan for Great Constructive Work"]

[Text] The focus of attention for our party and all Soviet people today is the materials of the recent CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, which reviewed the key, most important problems facing our country at the present stage of communist building. A major speech was delivered at the opening of the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and the entire proceedings of the CPSU Central Committee plenum provide a new and convincing example of the principled, farsighted, and truly Leninist approach toward the solution of the large-scale and complex tasks of the development of the land of the soviets and the further enhancement of its citizens' prosperity.

The plenum concentrated on the most important and topical questions of the country's political, economic, and social life. The party has entered the period of practical preparations for its next, 27th, congress. It is now giving enormous attention to the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU Program and to the elaboration of proposals for possible changes to the party rules, changes which should reflect the lofty requirements stemming from the Leninist political course with respect to the organization of the party's internal life, the style and methods of activity by each of its links, the work and behavior of Communists, and their activeness, responsibility, and discipline.

Soviet people are approaching the party congress closely rallied round its Central Committee, are marking off the days and months of the 11th 5-Year Plan by selfless labor, and are participating actively and creatively in the elaboration of plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the long term through the year 2000. These plans have to embody and concretize the party's economic strategy until the end of the century -- a most honorable task and a most responsible mission!

The main goal of our plans is clear: relying on the increasingly weighty results of Soviet people's labor, to raise the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level and significantly enhance their material and spiritual living standards.

During the period of preparation for its next, 27th, congress, the party has clearly defined ways to scale new heights of socioeconomic progress and resolve major national economic tasks. Specific steps are being taken to accelerate the development of social production and make maximum use of intensive factors of growth with a view to securing a fundamental breakthrough in raising the efficiency of social production as early as during the 12th 5-Year Plan. The plenum stressed that the economy's transition on to the path of intensification can be achieved only via scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to seek everywhere to decisively increase labor productivity and improve product quality. It is no less important to persistently maintain in all sectors the line of intensifying the policy of thrift and improving management and the economic machinery.

Fast rates, production efficiency, and sound product quality -- all these must become a mandatory rule of work in each sector and each enterprise and a labor norm for each worker. No allowances whatsoever must be made in this respect.

It is necessary, the plenum stressed, to set higher and more intensive targets for the development of production and all its sectors and for the enhancement of the people's living standards.

The Gosplan, the ministers and departments, and the local soviets of republics, krays, and oblasts have launched work whose goal is to mobilize all reserves for growth. This will make it possible to gear our plans even more accurately to the attainment of the best possible end results.

The range of these strategic tasks also includes questions of enhancing the efficiency of such a vitally important sector of the economy as agriculture. The main goal is to make it stable, highly productive, and consonant with the present requirements of the Food Program. A major new step in this direction was the Central Committee plenum's discussion of the proposal "On a Long-Term Program of Land Reclamation and On Increasing Efficiency in the Utilization of Reclaimed Land With a View to Steadily Building up the Country's Food Stocks." A report was delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In the resolution it adopted, the CPSU Central Committee plenum approved the long-term Land Reclamation Program through the year 2000 approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

Soviet people are now carefully studying the materials of the plenum, whose decisions defined the main directions of the activity of party committees, local soviets, economic organs, public organizations, labor collectives, and all those who are called upon to implement the plans for vast creative work.

Only 2 years have passed since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum approved the Food Program. Only 2 years...but, as K.U. Chernenko noted, this has been a fruitful period. The largest volume of agricultural output in the country's entire history was produced in 1983, and this year, despite a most severe drought in many regions, everything possible is being done to ensure that the results are no worse. It is impossible not to rejoice at the fact that, despite the elements, total agricultural output in 1983-1984 will be approximately R20 billion more than in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. The Food Program is being put into effect, and Soviet people can see this for themselves.

We have to produce our agricultural output under extremely complex conditions. More than 60 percent of our arable land is in regions prone to drought. At the same time, much of it is in places with excessive moisture. Scientific research indicates that the exacerbation of the droughts is not a temporary phenomenon and that we cannot expect any favors from the elements. This means that we must reduce to a minimum agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of nature. This has been a dream of grain growers for centuries and is a major national economic and social task at present. V.I. Lenin thought of ways to resolve it in the very first years of Soviet power and urged that the struggle against drought be recognized as being of paramount importance for the country's agricultural life and that the measures taken in this direction be deemed extremely significant.

"That was how the task was formulated then, with Leninist wisdom and perspicacity. I do not think that there is any need to prove that it has lost none of its urgency and acuteness in our time," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed. "It is necessary to liberate people at long last from agonizing worry about the harvest's fate and give them the joy of victory over the elements."

The goal to be attained in the next few years was thus defined clearly, precisely, and firmly. It was also noted that there used to be no grounds for even dreaming of raising and resolving such fundamentally new tasks in the countryside. Today the country has this potential, and this potential must be set in motion -- rapidly and completely. The paramount task is to show greater concern for one of society's most valuable capital assets -- the land. Proceeding from this premise, the central committee deemed it necessary to spread land reclamation widely, regarding it as a decisive factor in further boosting agriculture and steadily building up the country's food stocks.

Within a comparatively brief period we must secure a 50-percent increase in the total area of drained and irrigated land and double its yield of plant-growing output. The country will then be in a position to secure one-half of its field-crop output, regardless of the weather's whims and the elements. This will be a decisive step toward materializing the dreams of generation upon generation of land tillers!

The way to the implementation of this task is not easy. It is a question not of shifting the emphasis in previously adopted directives, but of seeking truly innovative and creative approaches. Today, when local soviet deputies, workers in agro-industrial associations and in water resources and other organizations, and leaders and specialists in kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the agro-industrial complex are outlining specific ways to efficiently implement the plenum decisions, these principled party instructions must determine the spirit, essence, and methods of their activity in this most important sector of the national economy.

The tasks set by the party are impressive and responsible not only in scope. The only correct path here is the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production, its placing on an industrial footing, the fruitful utilization of the agro-industrial complex' mighty economic potential, and the concentration of resources in those sectors where the greatest effect can be most quickly obtained. At the same time, life itself is raising the question of enhancing the economic and moral responsibility and interest of farm leaders and labor collectives in the efficient utilization of recalimed land.

In the very near future all who are involved in land reclamation and responsible for its results must develop and assimilate large zones for the guaranteed production of agricultural output on an industrial basis -- factories for grain, feed, and vegetables. But in order to ensure that these factories operate at their design capacity or even exceed it, it is necessary to manage them skillfully on the basis of modern engineering solutions and to persistently introduce scientifically substantiated farming methods, the best crop varieties and hybrids, and intensive industrial techniques. Only then will they be capable of supplying the country the necessary quantity and, under any weather conditions, the output that is so badly needed.

An important feature of the party's present economic strategy is that it has determined priorities in utilizing the large investments that are being earmarked for producing the output most needed by the country. Preference has been given to solving such key agricultural problems as grain and feed production. The territorial destination of the main capital investment in irrigation has also been determined: the south of the country. There is good land there, the weather is warm enough, labor resources are avilable, and this makes it possible to recoup costs more quickly. Work will continue at a qualitatively new level to transform the Non-Chernozem Zone, where, given an improvement in field fertility, it would be possible to supplement successfully the country's grain balance and stockpile much feed for animal breeding without making allowances for the weather.

But, as the plenum noted, the entire cycle of land reclamation work, from the choice of site to the production of the projected yield, requires a comprehensive approach. It is proposed to coordinate the solution of the questions of water resources construction, land assimilation, and farm installations from the very beginning. The irrigated and drained lands must receive absolutely everything they need -- fertilizers, equipment, plant protection agents, and other resources, including for the operation of systems. The country is investing very large amounts of the people's money in land reclamation and is justifiably pinning very great hopes on it; we cannot allow miscalculations or a lack of interdepartmental coordination to undermine the possibility of attaining the best results.

The plenum has set important tasks for the soviets. They are called upon together with the economic organs, to take the necessary measures aimed at implementing the CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions on improving land reclamation, organizing water resources construction, stepping up the monitoring of capital investment effectiveness, and reducing the time taken to construct and commission production capacities. Their direct concern is to ensure comprehensive construction on newly opened up land, including ancillary agricultural installations, road construction, and the prompt commissioning of housing, children's institutions, and cultural and service facilities. The soviets have much important work to do in the countryside today, and they will apply all their energy to the steady implementation of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum's decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes themselves certainly cannot and must not wait passively for everything to be handed to them on a plate; they must correctly utilize their own internal reserves, resources, and funds to carry out land reclamation in mutually advantageous partnership with water resources organizations.

The role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments are being enhanced in the fulfillment of the Land Reclamation Program. When drawing up the basic guidelines for the 12th 5-Year Plan, they have been told to take into account all the new demands that are now made on land reclamation, agricultural machine building, and the production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical industry products.

Large-scale land reclmation also poses complex ecological problems for science and practice. In carrying out large-scale land reclmation, we are, in one way or antoher, trespassing on nature. It is necessary to act very cautiously so that, in transforming the land, we not only avoid harming it but actually improve and enrich it and augment nature's potential. Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech that we all must live not only for today but also for tomorrow, and we must prevent hurried ill-considered solutions. It is appropriate at this point to recall K. Marx' statement that people using the land, like good patresfamilias, must leave it in a better condition for the coming generations. The party and state today look at land reclamation not only from the viewpoint of expanding irrigation and drainage in different parts of the country; great significance is also attached to the use of the entire arsenal of high-standard land cultivation, anti-erosion afforestation, and other measures that make the results of labor on the land less dependent on the whims of nature or weather anomalies.

Our party's Leninist Central Committee always closely links large-scale long-term tasks with those which the country is now persistently resolving with businesslike efficiency. Those who spoke at the plenum emphasized that, in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, the working people are concentrating their efforts on successfully fulfilling the plans for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. This year's results will not be bad, the national economy is continuing to gather pace, the qualitative indicators are improving, and our people's living standards are rising.

As regards rural workers, they are selflessly overcoming the hardships of the drought year with the active support of city dwellers and are seeking to ensure the successful wintering of the livestock and prevent even the slightest fall in the production and procurement of livestock products. Quite naturally, people in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial associations are also thinking about next spring's work and endeavoring to prepare in an exemplary fashion for the forthcoming field work and to create the conditions to produce high yields in the 5-year plan's final year.

The new tasks make greater demands on educational work with people. It is necessary to seek to improve organization and order in all links of labor life in the countryside and imbue each worker with a sense of lofty responsibility for the sector entrusted to him.

It is necessary to keep constant sight of the work being done by the party in the countryside, to give greater publicity to the rural workers' deeds, and to raise the prestige of their labor.

There is no doubt that the implementation of the long-term Land Reclamation Program will become a truly nationwide cause and a most important economic and political task. Its solution will actively help the steady development of the economy's agrarian sector and the further growth of people's prosperity on this basis.

The lofty meaning and spirit of the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions are aimed at the comprehensive acceleration of our development and the further improvement of the society of developed socialism.

All Soviet people ardently approve the CPSU Central Committee plenum's decisions. Preparations for the 27th party congress are spreading, gathering scope, and acquiring a shock pace. It is the patriotic duty of all labor collectives and each Soviet person to respond by deed and with selfless labor to the party's concern for the growth of our country's might and the people's well-being.

LITHUANIAN CP PLENUM ON PARTY KOMSOMOL WORK

WA301000 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Information report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The 16th plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 17 October in Vilnius. The plenum discussed the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Increase of its Role in the Communist Education of Youth," and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of party work with youth.

P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

The following took place in the debate on the question under discussion: R.P. Rimaytis, first secretary of the Kaunas Party Gorkom; A.B. Gushchinas, first secretary of the Ionishkskiy Party Raykom; A.Yu. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; G.K. Shaltenene, first secretary of the Vilnius Leninskiy Party Raykom; I.Yu. Anichas, rector of the Vilnius State Pedagogical Institute; V.A. Morkunas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee on Professional-Technical Education; Z.V. Rimpo, head of the Shalchininskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Farm "Za Rodinu"; P.A. Morkunas, director of the Shyaulyayskiy Television Factory imeni 40th Anniversary of Soviet Lithuania; P.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee of Lithuania; V.K. Kubilyus, first secretary of the Kretingskiy Party Raykom; P.P. Sileykis, brigade leader of the "Vilnyusstroy" Trust painters; and Ya. S. Fedorovich, first secretary of the Trakayskiy Party Raykom.

E.Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Party-Organizational Work, delivered a speech.

A corresponding resolution on the question under discussion was adopted. The plenum also discussed an organizational question. S.V. Yakutis was confirmed as the editor of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR organ of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. The plenum freed L.G. Romanovich from this post in connection with his retirement. With this the plenum concluded its work.

UZBEK CP CC PLENUM APPROVES CADRE CHANGES

PM301429 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Plenum of Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 17th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place on 20 October 1984. The report, entitled "On the Course of Fulfillment of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee 16th Plenum Resolution 'On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Reinforcing Party and State Discipline and Improving Work With Cadres in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko,'" was delivered by Comrade I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The following comrades took part in the debate: U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent Party Gorkom; V.P. Yesin, first secretary of Navoi Party Obkom; V.A. Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee; A.N. Nosirova, team leader at Nishanskiy Rayon's Ch. Begimkulov Sovkhoz; the writer K. Nugmanov (Yashen); D.A. Zazulin, bricklayers' team leader at the "Uzbekshakhtostroy" Construction Trust; Kh.I. Ismanov, first secretary of Leninskiy Party Raykom.

Taking part in the plenum's work were Comrade I.I. Skiba, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and senior official of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade M.L. Ishkov.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion. The plenum examined organizational issues.

Commander of the Turkestan Military District Comrade N.I. Popov was admitted to the Central Committee and elected a member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Karakalpak Party Obkom First Secretary Comrade K. Salykov was admitted to the Central Committee and elected a member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade P.V. Dogonkin was confirmed as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade V.I. Pletnev was confirmed as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Comrade R.Kh. Abdullayev was confirmed as chairman of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee's Party Commission.

The plenum promoted from candidates to full members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrades R.Kh. Abdullayev, S.A. Asriyants, T. Dadazhanov, N.I. Yermolayeva, and D.A. Zazulin.

The plenum expelled from the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee R.G. Gaipov, Z.I. Yesenbayev, U. Turakulov, and M. Kamalova. The plenum expelled from the CPSU A. Karimov, V. Usmanov, and A. Odilov. T.R. Tillayev was expelled from the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission.

With this, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its work.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW DISTRICT AIR DEFENSE MEETING

LD301646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the Moscow Order of Lenin Military District Air Defense has taken place. The results of combat and political training for the past training year were summed up. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, spoke at it.

He noted that the troops of the district made a qualitatively important step forward in the cause of securing the reliable defense of the peaceful work of the Soviet people. Many district units have achieved high results in a socialist competition under the motto: To be on the alert in constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism.

Comrade Grishin presented front-ranking military collectives with the Red Challenge banners of the Moscow Gorkom of the CPSU and the Mossovet Executive Committe.

MARCHUK SPEAKS ON MACHINE-BUILDING AUTOMATION

LD310228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the question and supported the proposals by the USSR Council of Ministers aimed at ensuring the accelerated creation in our country of highly automated large-series production of modern numerical program-controlled systems, needed to solve tasks in the automation of machine-building. At the microphone is Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology.

Scientific-technical progress has put new problems on the agenda, problems of small-series and sometimes unique production. Automatic machines which proved to be superior and are giving excellent service in mass production turned out to be incapable of being rapidly restructured for the necessary technology, for the production of the new products. It proved possible to entrust small-series production to program-controlled machine tools. They are already capable of being restructured; therefore, they have already incorporated a certain degree of technological flexibility. They made it possible, and this is very important, to change from the individual working place to collective use of several machine tools by one and the same worker. We consider this a serious step in the development of our machine building and, in particular, of machine-tool building. However, there arose the problem of transport between machine tools. In consequence there appeared robotized modules, and then the possibility of going over to flexible resettable [perenalazhivaymye] lines. Here we have really come to the problem of flexibility. One must say that the recent decision by the Central Committee and the government is aimed at raising this to the highest realm of technology in machine building, percisely the transfer over to flexible resettable production, which will first be introduced in individual technological processes of lines, and ultimately, automated plants will appear as the comprehensive solution and embodiment of these highest problems of technology.

We want to create an optimal structure of development of machine building. This optimal structure should incorporate both large-series production on fixed automated lines and small-series, rapidly resettable on the basis of robot manipulators. In short, our entire country, all industries of the national economy, especially the machine-building industry, are engaged in the rebuilding of their structure from the point of view of making various components of our technology more productive.

DOLGIKH VISITS IRKUTSK, AMUR OBLASTS, YAKUT ASSR

LD310232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] The application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, reserves for raising production efficiency, the progress of the realization of plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan in light of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed at a meeting between Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and builders, railway workers, workers in industrial enterprises, leaders of party and administrative bodies, and representatives of social organizations during his visit to Irkutsk and Amur Oblasts, the Yakut ASSR and Krasnoyarsk Kray from 24 to 30 October.

Comrade Dolgikh visited the Bratsk GES, The Bratsk Wood Industry Complex, the Bratsk Aluminium Works, the Zima Chemical Works, and the Angarsknefteorgsintez Association. He was interested in questions of reconstruction and production, reserves for raising labor productivity, the progress of automation and mechanization of labor-intensive operations, the increase in production and an improvement in the quality of goods produced, and the protection of the environment.

After visiting settlements on the BAM line, a conference was held in Tynda with leaders of the construction and exploitation of the BAM Railway. Questions connected with the completion of equipping and ensuring the reliable exploitation of the line were discussed.

In the Yakut ASSR, Comrade Dolgikh was familiarized with the work of collectives of the Neryungri GES and the Neryungri Coal Deposits. In the Krasnoyarsk Kray CPSU Committee and the Irkutsk Oblast CPSU Committee, tasks of the mobilization of work collectives on the successful implementation of plans and pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole were discussed. At the meetings, it was noted that the strengthening of work discipline, enhancing each person's responsibility for work entrusted to him, and the development of the initiative of workers are an important condition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the instructions of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR SCIENTISTS DESIGNING LARGE ORBITAL STATION

LD301105 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Soviet scientists are engaged in designing a large orbital station, says cosmonaut and spacecraft designer Prof Konstantin Feoktistov. The station will be assembled in orbit from separate modules, each being a complete laboratory. The modules will be delivered there by space freighters.

EARTHQUAKE RESTORATION WORK BEGINS IN TAJIKISTAN

LD310051 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Ochilov report over video]

[Text] As has already been reported, an earthquake took place in the Central Asian republics. Today we received a report from our correspondent in Tajikistan, N. Ochilov: This film was taken in Dzhirgatal, the center of an alpine region of the republic, which was the epicenter of the powerful earthquake [shot of wooded valley, surrounded with mountains]. Here the strength of the subterranean tremors exceeded 7 points on the 12-point scale. In some places cracks appeared in the surface of the ground. In the mountains there were landslides and avalanches, which put irrigation systems out of action in some places. The earthquake brought particular misfortune to the inhabitants of populated areas on the Lenin and Shestopalov Sovkhozes, where hundreds of peasant homes, many farm structures, schools, and administrative buildings were destroyed or left in a dangerous condition. Considerable damage has been inflicted on animal husbandry.

At such a difficult time the population of Dzhirgatal Rayon have not been left to cope with their troubles on their own. A supply of electricity was laid quickly and telephone communications were restored. Temporary accommodation in tents and yurts was provided for people who were left homeless. Emergency measures were taken to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake as speedily as possible. Prefabricated housing, building materials, and essential equipment are now arriving in the rayon.